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THE NATIONAL BULLETIN  
OF CHARITIES AND  
CORRECTION

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# THE NATIONAL BULLETIN OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

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VOLUME X.

AUGUST, 1906.

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## THE THIRTY-THIRD CONFERENCE.

The Conference was held May 9th to 11th inclusive, in the city of Philadelphia. There has been a long felt wish among many of the members, to hold a conference in that city, which is the home of a larger number and more diversified variety of charitable and correctional institutions and societies than any other city in this country except New York.

The Local Committee consisting of a very large number of active and influential charity workers did splendid service and the results in attendance, local interest and added membership fully justified their efforts.

## THE MEMBERSHIP ROLL.

Some faithful and earnest work has been done during the year to enlarge the membership and so increase the power and efficiency of the Conference. This effort was shared in by the president, the local committee, many of the active members and the secretary's office force.

The results are quite encouraging, the paid membership for 1906 to date includes 211 sustaining and 1562 active members. The latter term must be understood in a relative sense. As a matter of fact a great many of the warm friends of the Conference, who appreciate its value so highly that they are willing to pay \$10 yearly to its support; are among the most active and useful members upon the roll.

The canvas for members will be continued during the present year. There seems no reason why the National Conference, which is certainly the most important charitable society in the Union, should not have the support of many thousands of our best and most influential citizens.

### ATTENDANCE AT THE CONFERENCE.

The attendance at the Conference was larger than on any previous occasion. This large attendance was due, chiefly, to the splendid work of the Local Committee in preliminary circularizing. The Bulletins announcing the Conference and the circulars prepared by the Local Committee were sent out to a list of something like twenty-five thousand people in the various parts of the country.

Undoubtedly the location of the Conference had a great deal to do with the large attendance. The nearness to New York and the hourly train service between the two cities, made it easy for the members in that city to attend, while the splendid local advertising and the successful effort to enlist new members in Philadelphia bore excellent fruit.

For the first time in the history of the Conference, the printed list in the Daily Bulletin showed only the names of those who joined the Conference and became members, or who were made members by their boards or societies. For this reason, the published list contains fewer names than the actual number in attendance.

### REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE.

The report of the Credentials Committee showed an actual registration of 1189 members. By States, the numbers are as follows: Pa. 477, of whom 441 are residents of Phila., N. Y. 152, Mass. 98, N. J. 61, Ill. 51, Ohio 42, Md. 35, Ind. 29, D. C. 26, Minn. 25, Conn. 21, R. I. 19, Me. 17, Ky. 14, Mo. 13, Va. 12, Mich. 11, Can. 10, N. C. and Del. each 9, W. Va. and Wis. each 8, Colo. and Ga. each 6, La. and Neb. each 5, Ia., Ore and Wash. each 3, Calif., N. H. and Tenn. each 2, and one each from Ala., Mont., Tex. and Utah, and one representing the government of Sweden.



Divided by the parts of the country, this number shows, from the Eastern sea-board 882, from the South 106, from the great Central States 174, from the Rocky Mountain States 8, and from the Pacific Slope 8.

Invitations were sent to the Governors of States, the Mayors of cities and certain societies, asking them to appoint delegates to the Conference. The total number of such appointments was, by Governors 458, by Mayors 184, by Societies 40; total 682, of whom 160 or more were present.

#### REPORTS FROM STATES.

Following the custom of some years past, the August Bulletin now published, contains the Reports from States as presented at the Conference with some few corrections. Any members finding errors are requested to notify the General Secretary promptly, so that they may be corrected before the volume is published. Please address Alexander Johnson, General Secretary, Lake George, Fremont, Ind.

#### THE NEWSPAPERS AND THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Definite steps for reaching the general public through press matter on the Conference sessions have been taken by the National Conference for some years. Advance press matter has been prepared by the general secretary and sent out with fairly good results judging by the amount of space given to the matter in the daily press.

This year a list of 500 daily newspapers was prepared and to this list an advance abstract of practically every paper at the Philadelphia Conference was sent. A preliminary statement of just what the Conference stands for and what it hoped to do in Philadelphia was mailed ten days in advance, and with the abstracts of the addresses went a history of the Conference and a list of the cities in which it has met. The same matter was supplied to the Associated Press and to other press agencies, each abstract being printed on a separate slip of paper with a "release" line over it, showing on what day and hour the matter below could be published.

At the time of writing, the results are not all in. There are, however, over 200 clippings in hand of more or less lengthy articles published in all parts of the country, North, East, South and West. The Philadelphia papers, of course, used more than any others, but one of the gratifying features of the returns is the widespread use made in the newspapers of the smaller cities in all parts of the country.

The results from one set of press proofs may or may not be typical, but those who sent it out believe that it is quite so, and that it indicates a promising line of contact between the Conference and the general public. This set of proofs was sent to a middle western city of 30,000 inhabitants, addressed personally to the managing editor of the morning daily paper. Every day of the Conference this editor used more or less of the matter released for that day, and on most days he published a column "story" under a date line and heading indicating that he was in receipt of special correspondence by telegraph direct from the Conference. Mr. Solenberger's paper on the Salvation Army was "featured" among the important news items of the first page one morning. Of the matter which remains over, this editor says he shall make use in editorial paragraphs for weeks to come. The way he put it was this:

"I do not know very much about charities and correction, having never had any direct connection with them, but I do know there is lots of 'meat' in this press matter you have sent me. I am trying to get the thing well enough in hand to apply what was said at the Conference to some of the institutions of this city and state, and I think they may bring up some very pertinent questions when the comparison is made. My city editor is now looking up a small industrial home which has been recently bought in this city. I suggested to him that he look up the title and see to whom the real estate is deeded. I never realized before what a very direct bearing such a National Conference has on many of our local institutions."

This editor, whose training has been entirely along the line of general newspaper work, is really interested in the Conference. He can be counted on to help spread its gospel among those who do not attend the sessions, and cannot be expected to know of them in any other way. It may be only a coincidence that an energetic charity organization society was estab-

lished in his city less than a year ago, and that the Conference of Charities of the State will be held there next fall.

ARTHUR P. KELLOGG.

*Assistant Secretary.*

#### THE THIRTY-FOURTH CONFERENCE.

The Conference for 1907 will be held during the month of June in the city of Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Edwin D. Solenberger will probably be Secretary of the Local Committee. The Business Men's Association of Minneapolis, consisting of a number of the most active and influential citizens, will stand behind the Local Committee and back them up in every way.

An interesting feature in regard to the invitation to Minneapolis, was that not only did the Governor of the State, the Mayor of the city, the Business Men's Association and others from Minneapolis join in the written invitation, but Governor Johnson of Minnesota appeared in person at Philadelphia and eloquently and cordially urged its acceptance. But this was not all, the Governors of some of the neighboring States wrote personal letters and the representatives from Nebraska, Wisconsin and the Dakotas were as enthusiastic as those from Minnesota itself.

This has a very deep significance. It means that the Conference is not going merely to the City of Minneapolis, nor even to the State of Minnesota. It is going to the great Northwest. Already plans are being laid by the Board of Control of Wisconsin and other bodies in Nebraska and other States to stimulate attendance, and the probability is that the number present will be as large, even, as it was at Philadelphia.

## REPORTS FROM STATES.

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The reports are modeled on the plan which has now been in use for several years. Some modifications may be needed, but it seems desirable to persevere in the same plan until approximate uniformity of report from the different states shall be secured.

Although some of the reports have been condensed, almost unduly, by the committee, they are still larger than usual. The varied and vital interests with which they deal will fully make up for their undue length.

Several states, notably Kentucky and Maryland, report an unusually large amount of legislation in the departments of charity and correction. The tendency towards juvenile court and probation laws seems strong.

### ARKANSAS.

PROFESSOR J. H. REYNOLDS, FAYETTEVILLE, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

#### LEGISLATION.

Legislature in April, 1905, passed a law creating a state reformatory for the benefit of prisoners under twenty years of age. The law requires the purchase of a farm, the building of suitable buildings on the farm, creates the office of superintendent to supervise. The prisoners sentenced to the penitentiary when they are under eighteen or twenty years of age are sent to the Reform School. The law divides the time of the inmates between work on the farm and attending school. They are to be taught not only literary subjects but some practical business for life. The board of control consists of three state officers.

### COLORADO.

CLARENCE E. HAGER, SECRETARY STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

#### LEGISLATION.

No session of the Legislature since the last National Conference.

## NEEDS.

Our principal needs at the present time, on account of our over-crowded state institutions, are:

First. Another State Hospital for the Insane; a Home for the feeble minded; and a radical change in the system now in vogue in our State Industrial School for Girls; to more thoroughly establish Juvenile Courts in every county within our state; industrial trades in our penal institutions; to establish a home for the wives and widows of the old soldiers and sailors; the necessity for more State Agents to look after paroled prisoners seeking employment for them, and in every way encouraging them to keep their parole and become good and useful citizens.

Second. Amendment of Law providing for the application of the probation system to first offenders between the ages of 17 and 24.

## CONNECTICUT.

CHARLES P. KELLOGG, SECRETARY STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES,  
STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

## LEGISLATION.

There was no session of the Connecticut Legislature during the past year. Several matters, however, which were pending at the time of the last report may be mentioned, as follows:

An effort to obtain a State Reformatory failed largely on account of the size of the appropriation, \$400,000.00, recommended by the committee appointed to consider the matter. The report of the committee was continued until next session of the Legislature, but the committee considers itself dismissed and the work ended so far as it is concerned.

The amendments which were introduced to improve the indeterminate sentence law also failed of passage and the law in its present application by the courts is very unsatisfactory. So small an interval is allowed in many cases between the minimum and maximum limits of the sentences that the value of the law as a reformatory measure is nullified.

The measure introduced to provide for the commitment of dependent children to private chartered orphan asylums and their support there by the State was also defeated.



The bill which was introduced to provide for certain restrictions in the construction of new tenement houses, as regards size of rooms, window openings and amount of lot covered by building, was favorably reported and passed.

#### NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

An appropriation of \$420,000.00 was made by the Legislature of 1905 to provide for buildings at the new State Hospital for the Insane at Norwich. These buildings are to include two ward buildings to accommodate one hundred and fifty patients each, heating plant, power plant, central kitchen and laundry and connecting corridors. The complete design of the hospital provides for an institution to accommodate one thousand inmates.

The House of the Good Shepherd, in Hartford, is constructing a large building to accommodate three hundred young women. Upon its completion it is expected that it will receive a considerable number of young women offenders between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years, for whose commitment to such institution provision was made in an act of the Legislature of 1905.

No new institutions have been established during the past year, but extensive additions have been made at St. Francis Hospital, in Hartford, St. Mary's Home for the Aged, West Hartford, and the St. Francis Orphan Asylum, New Haven.

St. Vincent's Hospital, in Bridgeport, was opened for the reception of patients in July, 1905.

#### NEEDS.

The need of a State Reformatory for young men from sixteen to twenty-five years of age is still strongly felt. The opposing influences are so strong, however, that a great effort will have to be made to secure even a start in this direction. The need of a reformatory for young women over sixteen years of age is also very urgent.

A separate institution for the care and treatment of epileptics is also greatly desired, and a report on the subject is expected in the next Legislature from a State commission which has been appointed for the purpose.



DELAWARE.

MRS. EMALEA R. WARNER, WILMINGTON, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

Factory inspector appointed under the Child Labor Law.  
Society for Prevention of Tuberculosis.  
State Consumers' League.  
Institution for the Blind.

NEEDS.

Juvenile Court, Compulsory Education, Better Provision for Defectives. Provision for other contagious diseases than small-pox.

REMARKS.

The State makes but slow progress in some respects, but public spirit is awakening and the future looks brighter in many ways.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GEORGE S. WILSON, SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

LEGISLATION.

Since last report, the juvenile court bill has been passed, providing for a separate court for the trial of cases involving children under 17 years of age. The bill provides that the court "shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction of all crimes and offenses of persons under 17 years of age hereafter committed against the United States, not capital or otherwise infamous, and not punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, committed in the District of Columbia, except libel, conspiracy, and violations of the postoffice and pension laws of the United States, and also of all offences of persons under 17 years of age hereafter committed against the laws, ordinances and regulations of the District of Columbia." The court is given jurisdiction, concurrently with the criminal court, in cases of parents or guardians

who refuse or neglect to provide for children under fourteen years of age. The court is also given jurisdiction over dependency as well as delinquency, and hereafter all children placed in public institutions as dependents must have been so declared by the juvenile court. The bill provides for two probation officers; also for the punishment of parents, guardians, or others having custody of children, who are found guilty of contributing to the delinquency of the children.

An act has also been passed "making it a misdemeanor in the District of Columbia to abandon or wilfully neglect to provide for the support and maintenance by any person of his wife or of his or her minor children in destitute or necessitous circumstances." Heretofore, the law has provided only for the punishment of persons guilty of neglect to support their minor children. This law includes the support of the wife.

Several other important bills are now pending in Congress, some of them having passed one of the Houses, and it is quite probable that some of them will become law before the close of the present session. Among the more important of these bills are those dealing with child labor, compulsory education, the abatement of nuisances, and the destruction of unsanitary buildings.

#### NEEDS.

As reported last year, our most pressing need still is for the care of indigent consumptives. A very active campaign has been made the past fall and winter to secure an appropriation for the establishment of a hospital for the care of these patients. The matter has been presented to the committee on appropriations of the House of Representatives, and has not yet been reported upon. It is hoped and believed that a favorable report will be made upon this request.

There is also need for legislation on the subject of child labor, compulsory education, and the improvement of housing conditions, all of which subjects are dealt with in the bills now pending, above referred to.

Another pressing need is for more adequate means for the treatment of the feeble minded and the epileptic. At present the feeble minded are cared for in institutions outside the District of Columbia, and it has been impossible to secure proper treat-

ment for colored feeble minded persons. The only provision for epileptics is in the hospital for the insane.

### GEORGIA.

DR: T. D. LONGINO, ATLANTA, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

#### LEGISLATION.

Report to follow.

#### REMARKS.

The State is now building a Juvenile Reformatory at Milledgeville, which when completed will have room for 125 Juvenile offenders.

We have no State Conference of Charities so far, but an effort will be made to organize one this year.

### ILLINOIS.

J. MACK TANNER, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

There has been no legislative session since the National Conference of 1905, so that matters pertaining to legislation have been limited to the maturing of plans to enforce the laws noted in our report of last year, particularly those relating to Civil service, and State Visitation of Children.

The classified civil service list, embraces the state visitors of children, and all the employes in the seventeen state charitable institutions; the superintendents, their stenographers and the chief clerks alone excepted. The penal institutions, and the State Reformatory are not under civil service.

The Civil Service Board first classified the employes of the state charitable institutions, and thereafter selected examining boards, for the several classes of employes, from the citizens at large, to prepare questions and examine applicants. Examinations have already been held for visitors, physicians, and attendants, with very satisfactory results.

We have been particularly impressed with the value and need of state visitation of children. In the short time of six

months, the work of our State Agent has disclosed a great lack of appreciation of the welfare of children among the private institutions, when beyond the limits of their own walls. Already is greater care being shown in investigating homes, prior to placement, and in supervising the children thereafter. Institutions are becoming impressed with the earnestness of those who have in charge the enforcement of the law, and are supplementing their efforts by a ready compliance with all requests for information and suggestions for betterment by the State Board.

Open porch cottages, with colored glass sun room adjoining, have been built at the Western Hospital for the Insane, for the treatment of tubercular patients. This with the small tent colonies at the Bartonville Asylum for Insane, and the Soldiers' Home, mark the initial movement in Illinois, towards a general policy of State care of consumptives.

The displacement of male attendants, by female attendants, on the male wards at the Bartonville Asylum for the Incurable Insane, has aroused some criticism on the one hand, and favorable comment on the other, as has also the removal of all iron bars and gratings from the doors and windows of the institution. The superintendent gives cogent reasons for these changes, and sustains himself well in his policy.

The State Board of Charities has been re-organized by the appointment of Dr. Frank Billings, as President, and W. C. Graves, as Secretary. It is understood that the new Board will strongly urge the establishment of a State Consumptive Sanatorium, and a State Colony for Epileptics, the latter of which has been recommended by previous Boards.

## INDIANA.

AMOS W. BUTLER, SECRETARY, BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES, STATE  
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The General Assembly of Indiana meets biennially. No session has been held since our last report, and there is therefore nothing to record under the head of "Legislation." However, there has been considerable activity in the State within the past year as a result of the laws passed by the Legislature of 1905.

A tract of 1,228 acres of land has been purchased for the

site of the Indiana Village for Epileptics. The price paid was \$100 per acre. A small beginning will be made with the balance of the appropriation. The site of the new Southeastern Hospital for Insane has also been selected. It is a farm containing 357 acres on the bluff overlooking the Ohio River, adjoining the city of Madison. The commission having in charge the re-location of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, now in the city of Indianapolis, has sold the present grounds and purchased a tract of eighty acres lying four miles from the center of the city. A modified form of the cottage plan has been agreed upon and arrangements will be made early in April for advertising the letting of contracts. There will be twenty-two buildings in all. Work on the cottages for the new Industrial School for Girls, which is at present under the same roof with the Woman's Prison in Indianapolis, is progressing. The separation of the two institutions was authorized by the Legislature of 1903, but for various reasons it has not been possible until the present time to carry out the plans. The new location is on a farm of 127 acres, seven miles northwest of Indianapolis. Work on the two new buildings at the Northern Hospital for Insane and the new building for boys at the Indiana School for Feeble Minded Youth will begin when spring opens.

The destruction by fire of a number of the factory buildings at the State Prison made possible the erection of several new buildings. A new two-story store room, a fine one-story kitchen and dining room and a new storage building have been constructed. A chapel and a third cell block will be erected this year. Visits have been made to many State institutions throughout the country, to obtain the best ideas for these several buildings, and the architect has, so far as practicable, embodied their best features in his plans. The State Prison has established a binder twine plant. It began operations March 1, 1906.

The last Legislature provided for the employment of the inmates of the Reformatory under a trade school law. The products will be sold to the different State institutions and the civil and political divisions of the State, any surplus to be disposed of in the public market. There are two large manufacturing, a chain works and a foundry, remaining in the institution, but they will be operated under this law. A beginning has been



made in establishing several trade schools, and some new construction has been built by the inmates.

We are very much pleased with the operations of the indeterminate sentence and parole law. Now that it has been in operation almost nine years, something definite can be stated as to its results. From the records of both the Reformatory and State Prison, which are carefully kept, of 8½ years work under it, the following information may be given:

Released on parole .....	3,192
Returned for violation of parole.....	418
Delinquent and at large.....	369
Discharged .....	1,737
Sentence expired while on parole .....	252
Died .....	62
Now reporting .....	354
Percent of unsatisfactory cases.....	24.6
Total earnings of the men.....	\$777,697 56
Total expenses of the men.....	626,915 93
Balance .....	\$150,781 63

The Marion County Juvenile Court, Indianapolis, is attracting considerable attention, not only in Indiana and other states, but in foreign countries. A distinguishing feature of the court is the long list of volunteer probation officers. There are 305 of these, of whom 172 have been in actual service and 133 are on the reserve list. Nearly 1,500 cases have been before the court since it was established in 1903. The contributory delinquency law of 1905 is proving very helpful.

The legislature of 1905 authorized the appointment of a commission to investigate the need of a State hospital for consumptives. It will report to the General Assembly in January, 1907.

The LaFayette Charity Organization Society is the only new organization of that class in the State. From time to time a new Board of County Charities is appointed. Of the ninety-two counties in the State, seventy-one now have such boards. Thirty-six counties have Boards of Children's Guardians. A new hospital has been opened at Bloomington, another is rapidly nearing completion in Indianapolis.



## IOWA.

F. S. TREAT, SECRETARY BOARD OF CONTROL OF STATE INSTITUTIONS,  
STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

This Board has charge of the State Institutions, both Penal and Eleemosynary, and we have definite statistics regarding these. We also have the power to inspect County and Private Institutions where insane are kept, of which we keep definite statistics. But there is no compilation touching the population of County Prisons, Jails, County Alms Houses, Homes for the Aged or public or private Hospitals.

## LEGISLATION.

The Legislature which has just adjourned passed a bill providing for the establishment of a Sanitarium for the Treatment of Tuberculosis.

This Sanitarium, when completed, will be open to all persons afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis in the incipient stage and who show a reasonable probability of satisfactory improvement by treatment. Patients who are able to pay shall be charged a monthly rate not exceeding \$20.00. This institution will be under the charge of the Board of Control.

The site must not contain less than one hundred sixty (160) acres of land, and it is the purpose of the Board that a portion of this be wooded, but the larger part suitable for agriculture so that the patients who are able may derive the benefit of out-door employment.

## KANSAS.

PROF F. W. BLACKMAR, UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS, LAWRENCE, STATE  
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

## LEGISLATION.

The Legislature has not met since the last report was made. The Juvenile Court Law needs a few slight amendments as does the Board of Control Law. These are being prepared.

A bill to regulate jails is being prepared for the consideration of the next Legislature.

## NEEDS.

There are no striking needs at the Institutions of Kansas at present. Methods of admission of insane to hospitals should be improved. There is a demand for more well-trained and efficient officials. Upon the whole the charitable and penal institutions of Kansas are in a satisfactory condition of progress.

## KENTUCKY.

MISS EMMA A. GALLAGHER, LOUISVILLE, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

## LEGISLATION.

The following is among the most important legislation of the session of 1906. Creating a non-partisan Board of Control for State Institutions of three members, one a physician, one a lawyer, one a business man, and abolishing the separate Boards of Trustees. Placing the control of the Reform School at Lexington in the hands of the Prison Commissioners; these two acts are supposedly in the interest of economy. Authorizing the two State Penitentiaries to establish hospitals for the tuberculous. Raising the age of consent from 12 to 16 years; providing that a man convicted of seduction shall marry his victim and live with her for three years, or else go to the penitentiary. An amendment provides that he may leave her if he has statutory grounds. Compelling children to support their indigent parents if able to do so, providing for Juvenile Courts in each county of the state.

Enabling the Fiscal Court of Jefferson county and the General Council of the city of Louisville to levy a tax of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents on the \$100 to maintain a Sanatorium for tuberculous patients. The sanatorium is to be erected by private subscriptions. Regulating the care, treatment and control of dependent, neglected and delinquent children.

## NEW DEVELOPMENTS, INSTITUTIONS, ETC., COMPLETED OR BEGUN.

An "All-Prayer" Foundlings' Home which is in successful operation.

A Home for Indigent Catholic men of Kentucky provided for by bequest of the late John D. O'Leary and named for him.

A Training School for Colored Women for teaching all kinds of industries, domestic and others.

The Brothers of the Hebrew Association are about establishing a home for needy Jewish strangers.

#### NEEDS.

A Reformatory for Women and better conditions in county poorhouses throughout the state are among the most urgent needs.

#### REMARKS.

The State's action with regard to Juvenile Courts and hospitals for tuberculosis is largely due to the influence of the men's and women's clubs of the State.

### LOUISIANA.

MICHEL HEYMANN, NEW ORLEANS, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

#### LEGISLATION.

Two bills were passed by our legislature in 1904:

1st. Act No. 176, creating a State Board of Charities and Corrections; 2d. Act No. 173, to provide for the creation of a State Reform School for boys.

Both acts were without appropriations.

#### NEEDS.

Amendments to the two above acts, appropriating the necessary amounts for traveling expense, salary of a clerk, buying of land and building a Boys' Reform School.

Increase of appropriation to build additional dormitories for the insane.

Legislation to provide for labor for all convicted prisoners, either felons or misdemeanants.

### MAINE.

EDWIN P. WENTWORTH, SUPERINTENDENT STATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

#### LEGISLATION.

No session since last report.

## NEEDS.

No change since last report in this respect. A strong appeal will be made to the next Legislature for the establishment of two or three new institutions for the care of defectives.

## NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

There is at the present time great interest in the Charities and Corrections of Maine and it seems to be constantly increasing.

## MARYLAND.

NATHANIEL G. GRASY, BALTIMORE, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

## LEGISLATION.

## CHILDREN.

*Child Labor.*

No children under 12 years of age shall be employed for wages or hire in any mill, factory, workshop, office, restaurant, hotel, apartment house, store, telephone or telegraph office or other establishment or business except in the counties from June first to October first. Farm labor is also excepted. The first exception permits work in the canneries in the country but not in Baltimore during the summer.

For children between 12 and 16, an employment permit is required which must give the date of birth, with birth certificate attached, the place of birth and a description of the child. It must state that the child can read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in English, and that he has reached a normal development and is in sound health and physically able to perform the work which he intends to do. This certificate must be sworn to by a parent or guardian and issued by the Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information or some member of the local board of health. Factories, shops, etc., must keep posted a list of children employed. The penalty for violation of the law is not less than \$5 nor more than \$50, and for continuous employment after notice not less than \$5 nor more than \$20 per day. Employment permits must be returned to the child or the agency

issuing them when the child leaves the service of the employer, under penalty of a fine of \$10. Any person knowingly signing a permit containing false statements is subject to a penalty of not more than \$50.00

Six inspectors are authorized at a salary of \$900 a year each to carry out the provisions of the law. They are to be appointed by the Chief of the Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information.

The Act takes effect September 1, 1906.

#### *Probation Officers.*

The Supreme Bench of Baltimore City is authorized to appoint two additional probation officers, at a salary of \$1,200 a year each, for the City of Baltimore. These officers will work chiefly in the Juvenile Court, but may be employed by the judge of the Criminal Court.

#### *Institutions.*

Institutions are authorized to retain children committed to their care, male or female, until they reach the age of 21.

#### *Infants.*

In Baltimore City no midwife, institution or corporation not duly incorporated for the purpose, shall receive infants or young children for compensation without securing a license from the Board of Health. Applications for licenses must be endorsed by four reputable citizens. The Health Board must keep a record of the children received, giving name, address and date of birth and reception. The Board of Health must make a careful investigation of the institutions and the persons in charge. The penalty for violation of the law is \$25.00. The Act does not apply to persons or homes recommended by the Supervisors of City Charities.

#### *Deaf, Dumb and Blind. Compulsory Education.*

Children between 6 and 16 years of age whose hearing or sight is so defective that they can not attend public schools must attend some school for the deaf or blind for eight months, or during the scholastic year, unless they are regularly receiving thorough instruction in studies usually taught in the public

schools for children of the same age. Children whose physical condition renders instruction inexpedient or impracticable are excepted. The penalty for failure on the part of parents or guardians to comply with the law is \$5.00 for each offence. Any person inducing or preventing a child from attending school is subject to a fine of not over \$50.

A census of deaf, blind and feeble-minded children between the ages of 6 and 16 years, inclusive, is provided for, to be taken by teachers and truant officers.

#### *Feeble Minded.*

The State Training School for the Feeble Minded is authorized to retain children under its care until a majority of the Board of Visitors think that the welfare of the child and the public interest justify a discharge.

#### *Delinquent Children.*

The name of the House of Refuge for Boys is changed to the Maryland School for Boys. The City of Baltimore is directed to appropriate \$50,000 for new buildings for this school, to be located in the country.

The City is also directed to appropriate \$50,000 for St. Mary's Industrial School, the Roman Catholic School for delinquents. The appropriation will be used for new buildings for boys under 10 years of age.

The City of Baltimore is authorized to contract with the Playgrounds Association of Baltimore City for the support of playgrounds.

#### TUBERCULOUS.

The State Tuberculosis Sanatorium was incorporated. It is to be managed by a board of six trustees, to be appointed by the Governor. Their terms will be for six years each, two retiring every two years. \$100,000 was appropriated for the buildings and \$15,000 for maintenance for the year 1908.

\$25,000 was also appropriated to the private hospital for Consumptives for new buildings and \$5,000 a year for maintenance. This private institution will have about \$40,000 for buildings from private gifts in addition to what is given by the State.



## PENAL.

A commission of five persons, to be appointed by the Governor, is provided for to study the question of the indeterminate sentence and reformatory methods for criminals, and report to the next Legislature.

Several bills provide for working prisoners on roads, especially one permitting prisoners from the House of Correction to be worked on the boulevard to be built between Baltimore and Washington.

Tramps and vagrants may be committed to jail as well as to the House of Correction as at present, for periods of not less than two months nor more than one year.

Judges of courts are permitted, where the law prescribes a maximum and minimum penalty, to impose a less penalty than the minimum prescribed. This seems to do away entirely with all minimum penalties under the jurisdiction of the courts.

\$134,000 was appropriated for a woman's building at the penitentiary. The City of Baltimore was authorized to make an appropriation of \$50,000 for an annex to its jail.

## BLIND.

The Governor is authorized to appoint a commission of five persons to serve without pay — "A Commission for Improving the Condition of the Adult Blind in the State of Maryland." They are required to secure a complete list of all blind persons in the State and record their names, ages, financial condition, cause and extent of their blindness, their capacity for educational and industrial training and such other facts as may seem of value. They shall report with recommendations to the Governor by December 31, 1907.

The Commission shall aid such adult blind persons as they consider worthy to find employment and may furnish material and tools at a cost not exceeding \$50 to any one individual. They may place in Homes such indigent blind women as appear to them worthy and who have no other means of support. Expenditure on any woman is limited to \$200 per annum. \$500 is appropriated for the expenses of the Commission, and \$3,000 a year for the care of the adult blind.

## LOANS ON WAGES AND SALARIES.

Assignments of wages and salaries are declared invalid unless in writing and signed by the assignor and acknowledged before a justice of the peace and entered on the justice's docket. Notices of the assignment must be served within three days upon the employer. Assignments by married persons must be executed and acknowledged by the assignor's wife or husband. The assignor must take oath that he has not paid and will not pay more than six per cent interest.

Assignments of wages tainted with usury are void. Assignments of wages to be earned more than six months after the assignment shall be void. Courts of equity are authorized to enjoin the execution of any contracts forbidden by law.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

The State Board of Health is authorized when any local registrar does not keep full and complete records, to take charge of the local office for three months, after giving the local board of health thirty days' notice. In case the registration does not exceed by ten per cent. that of the local registrar in the corresponding three months of the previous year, the State Board of Health shall pay the expenses for running the offices.

## STATE SUPERVISION.

The Governor is authorized to appoint from time to time one or more discreet persons to attend meetings of boards of institutions receiving financial assistance from the State. Such representatives have no vote, but are entitled to be present at meetings of boards and to express their views.

## ALMSHOUSES.

The name of county almshouses is changed to "County Homes."

## MASSACHUSETTS.

JOSEPH LEE, BOSTON, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

## LEGISLATION.

This report is written in the middle of our legislative season, and bills of interest to the conference are especially late, so that

the fate of most of them has not been settled. Perhaps the most notable legislative campaign of the year has been in behalf of the public health. This has consisted in three bills: First, a bill introduced by the Civic League providing (1) that every child who seems to his teacher to be in ill health or who shows signs of infectious disease, and every child returning after an absence caused by disease or from unknown cause, shall receive prompt medical examination; and that notice of the disease, if any, from which he is suffering shall be sent to his parents or guardian and, if it is an infectious disease, to the board of health. The bill also provides (2) that the sight and hearing of every child in the public schools shall be examined every year, and that such further examination shall be made as may be necessary to see whether he needs treatment and whether the school work ought to be modified in his case. The bill is well supported by educators and doctors. The other two bills forbid advertisements describing sexual disease, and provide that patent medicines shall have a label stating the percentage of alcohol. All three of these bills seem to have a fair prospect of success, though the last two are being very strenuously and ably opposed by the quacks.

A bill introduced by the State Board of Health, saying that milk cans shall not be returned dirty to the farmers, has been passed. This means that if the cans are used for swill or for miscellaneous collections of various sorts, they shall be washed out; and that milk shall not be left in them to turn sour.

Next, or perhaps first, in importance is the campaign for the juvenile court. A speaking tour in its interest made by Judge Lindsey during the winter was a notable case of the chickens coming home to roost. The egg of probation having been hatched in Massachusetts, this extremely vigorous bantam has returned and convinced us that we are no longer in the lead in such matters. Two bills, one establishing a juvenile court for the central district of the City of Boston, and the other for dealing with children in the state at large from the point of view of what can be made of them rather than that of what can be done to them, have been introduced and have been strenuously supported in about every constituency in the state. Our Judiciary Committee, in whose hands the bills still are, is a very strong and able one. We have fair hopes of a favorable report, and

when we get it, expect it to carry much weight. By "we," I mean the Massachusetts Prison Association and the Civic League.

The Women's Educational and Industrial Union has made a remarkable campaign in behalf of a bill regulating the assignment of wages. At the present writing it looks bad for the shark.

A commission on the Adult Blind seems likely to be established.

In the matter of labor legislation the "overtime" bill, forbidding the employment in textile manufacturing of any person under eighteen years of age or any woman between the hours of six P. M. and six A. M., was lost by a tie vote in the Senate. A bill extending the Boston law, secured by the Civic League in 1902, putting the licensing of the carrying on of street trades by persons under fourteen in the hands of the school committee, has been extended to cover all cities.

There have been four bills aimed at our two reform schools, the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Girls, as follows: A bill (still alive) providing that children shall stay three years in these schools before being placed out; one (opposed and killed by the Civil Service Reform Association) providing that civil service rules shall not apply to officers of the schools; one providing that a certain sum of money shall be appropriated for denominational religious instruction of the children in them (killed); and a bill for unopened correspondence between the State Board of Charity and persons in institutions under its visitation (passed). There is also a revival of last year's bill for reduced fares upon street and elevated railways for parochial school pupils. An additional appropriation was asked for (but has been refused) for the support of women cared for by institutions while on probation; and a bill has been killed providing that "any female who pleads or is found guilty of any offense" in the lower courts in Boston may be committed to any private charitable corporation existing for the reformation of females (meaning the House of the Good Shepherd), and that three dollars a week may be paid for her support. The subsidy feature of the last-mentioned bill was disapproved by some zealous and public-spirited Catholics. A bill providing that public money can be paid to private institutions receiving women re-

leased on probation by the Supreme Court is now before the House. The most interesting discussion on this class of legislation was in regard to the bill for denominational instruction in the reform schools. It was brought out that no church at present was remiss in its ministrations because of the failure to receive public funds for the work. On the other hand, it was urged by Catholics favoring the bill and by Jews opposing it that the present so-called non-sectarian services, though they were properly called non-sectarian while ours was a Protestant community, are so no longer; that from the Catholic or Jewish or Free Thinkers' point of view they were Protestant and sectarian, and that the present public support of these services is inconsistent with the Protestant position against the public support of sectarian teaching.

#### REMARKS.

In December, 1905, all the insane then remaining in almshouses were removed to state institutions. It has been feared by the opponents of state support that it would result in leaving a greater number of insane persons to be supported by the public. The net increase for the year was, however, 174 as against 300 last year, and 332 the year before, the lesser increase being due to greater activity in carrying forward family care, to systematic endeavor to collect for the support of patients from their friends and relatives, and possibly to more careful inquiry as to the propriety of commitment in doubtful cases. There has been an increase of 40 in the number under family care, making the present total 253. In spite of the assumption of the care of the town insane, relief from extreme overcrowding has now been accomplished.

The annual report of the State Board of Insanity for 1906 points out the extremely important fact that during the last six years admission to the School for the Feeble Minded at Waltham — which is the only public provision for this class of persons — has been denied to about one thousand applicants for lack of room. Consequently feeble minded children are constantly appearing in almshouses, in the State Hospital (almshouse), and even in the insane hospitals. The Board points out that custodial care is required not only in the interests of the feeble minded themselves but also to prevent the birth of degen-



erate offspring. The School for the Feeble Minded has been enlarged during the last four years until its capacity will be 1,000 when buildings now under construction are completed, while 250 additional are being provided for in the annex at Templeton. This is practically its proper limit of size. The Board is accordingly of the opinion that "it now becomes necessary to establish a new institution (located in the western part of the state) which should be patterned after the general plans of the present school and receive the benefit of the practical experience acquired by its trustees and superintendent in its development, and that a moderate appropriation should be made this year for the purchase of 500 acres accordingly." Increase in provision for epileptic children is also urged by the Board, by extending the Hospital for Epileptics through the establishment of a department for children under fourteen — the present age limit.

The State Board of Charity has in the last four years shown an appreciation of its supervisory function in regard to local institutions. The present year has witnessed a new dawn in the organization of a corps of volunteer visitors for the city and town almshouses. A successful meeting of the visitors was held at the time of the State Conference of Charities in Boston last November. Whether the Board's care of its 5,000 minor wards is or is not efficient is a matter upon which it is difficult to form a judgment, inasmuch as this is the one piece of executive charity work done by the State of Massachusetts in which the work of the Board directly responsible is without supervision by any outside body.

#### MICHIGAN.

LUCIUS C. STORRS, SECRETARY BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

#### LEGISLATION.

A Juvenile Court Law was enacted by the last Legislature (1905). It has, however, been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court of the state. This because of certain amendments which were made to the original bill, in the way of a compromise, to secure its passage. An effort will be made in the Legislature of 1907 to secure a Juvenile Court Law, which will stand the test of constitutionality.



A State Sanitarium for the care and treatment of persons having tuberculosis was provided for by the last Legislature (1905).

### MINNESOTA.

A. W. GUTRIDGE, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES OF ST. PAUL, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

#### LEGISLATION.

No session since last report.

#### NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

Three or four new hospitals planned.

The Mounds Park Sanatorium for the treatment of all diseases not contagious nor infectious, especially chronic diseases, has been incorporated. The Sanatorium will be modeled on the plan of that at Battle Creek, Mich. It is described as being "a benevolent work." Its name is derived from its location on land near the Indian Mounds Park, St. Paul.

#### REMARKS.

The statistics presented this year include those from every Home for children and adults, and every hospital in the state.

### MISSOURI.

MISS MARY E. PERRY, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

#### LEGISLATION.

No session since last report.

#### NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

For the first time since the creation of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, we have a Secretary (Mr. Frank Bowman) who devotes all of his time to the work of the Board. He is located in Jefferson City, and has his office in the Capitol Building.

During the early winter there has been a series of public conferences on problems pertaining to charitable and philanthropic work under the auspices of the "School of Philanthropy." These conferences began in February and will continue into April. Two addresses have been given a week by noted charity workers. Many of those interested in these problems in St. Louis have attended all the sessions, read papers and taken part in the discussions. Forty-three different charitable organizations were represented and ministers from all denominations were present. The Conference divided itself into three groups, and under efficient guides visited our city institutions. This has been such a successful experiment and such general interest has been shown that we hope for good results in legislation and in other ways.

#### NEEDS.

A reformatory for first offenders between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five, with an indeterminate and parol sentence. A school in the penitentiary. State agents to look after the boys and girls when they are released from the State Industrial School for Girls and the Missouri Training School for Boys. An extension of the juvenile court and parol system throughout the state. A law prohibiting all children and insane persons being kept in jails and poor farms. A commission in lunacy.

#### REMARKS.

The Jewish Hospital, which was built a few years ago, finds it is necessary to add two wings at a cost of \$100,000. To relieve the crowding of the Jewish Charity Building, a kindergarten and day nursery have been added to it at a cost of \$20,000. The work of the Jewish Educational Alliance has greatly increased, owing to immigration from Russia and Roumania, but the subscription list is also increasing, and at the beginning of the year twenty-five thousand dollars more had been subscribed than for the work last year.

The Childrens' Home Society of Missouri since moving into its new quarters is better prepared than formerly to carry on its efficient work. The new house has all the comforts of a real home, as well as accommodations for the officers and other workers. Ample grounds surround the buildings.

The new St. Louis Tuberculosis Hospital which will accommodate one hundred and twenty patients is located on one of the highest pieces of ground owned by the city. The latest scientific method of treating tuberculosis will be introduced here.

St. Louis is now asking that an ordinance authorizing the city to issue bonds to the extent of \$12,000,000, be passed; for the construction and the purchase of sites for hospitals, \$800,000; for the extension and purchase of site for the Insane Asylum, \$1,000,000; for new jail buildings, civil, criminal, and other courts, police headquarters, and health department headquarters, \$2,000,000.

### NEBRASKA.

REV. A. W. CLARK, OMAHA, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

#### LEGISLATION.

There has been no session of the Legislature since the last report.

#### NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

The Commissioners of Douglas County appropriated \$5,000 for the maintenance of a Detention Home and for other expenses connected with the work of the Juvenile Court in Omaha. A building was secured and fitted up to accommodate thirty boys and girls and an average of twenty have been on hand during the past six months. An excellent and experienced woman was secured as Superintendent, and the results have been gratifying.

A home for aged people was opened during the year by Father Ruesing at West Point, Neb., who is a member of the Board of State Charities. The home is crowded to its full capacity and there are many applicants waiting admission.

The progress of the Charity Organization Society of Lincoln deserves mention. The citizens contributed \$6,500, mostly in small amounts, with which has been constructed a building for headquarters with offices in the front of the first floor and a Wayfield Lodge in the rear. Both sexes are accommodated, there is room for twenty-five persons, which is adequate to the need. The men are given work at cutting wood, the women at sewing.

## NEEDS.

First. A State Board of Charities not tied up under political control. The present State Board has not been able to accomplish any results worth mention during the past year.

This Board has always been under political control from the beginning, but for a while after its establishment its advisory secretaries were enthusiastic and regularly visited all the State Institutions, studying conditions and accomplished good results in new legislation, etc.

The last legislature refused any appropriations for traveling expenses and made it impossible to keep up the work as formerly done. The Board has now simply a name without power, and might as well be abolished, as it probably will be, by the next Legislature. Having been a member of the Board since it was constituted and having spent much time to help make it successful, the writer deeply deplores the present situation.

Second. An institution is needed for the care of epileptics so that they may be removed from the Hospitals for Insane and the Institution for Feeble Minded.

Third. Better provision for the aged poor, there being at least one thousand such reported in different sections of the state as needing better care than they now receive.

Fourth. An Institution for the adult Feeble-minded.

Fifth. A Hospital for the care of the tuberculous. Efforts were made, without success, to induce the last legislature to provide for this class, which is a large one in the state.

## REMARKS.

Nebraska is justly proud of her small number of criminals, the number being less than in other states of equal population. This is probably due to the character of the population, mostly American, and to the fact that the State has the smallest degree of illiteracy of any State. It follows that the prisoners' aid association has less to do than occurs elsewhere, yet that work is not neglected.

As an offset to the weakness of the State Board of Charities it must be remembered that the Institutions are under the control of the Board of Public Land and Buildings, which gives

much attention to their management. The present governor, Hon. John Mickey, has also given a great deal of attention to the management of the Institutions. Although in the past the management of all Institutions has been strictly political, Governor Mickey has insisted on keeping efficient superintendents in office, in spite of great political pressure upon him to make changes. In the selection of new superintendents, when changes occurred, he has been guided by the best advice and has disregarded politics. The consequence is that the Institutions are generally in a high state of efficiency.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

MRS. LILLIAN C. STREETER, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

#### LEGISLATION.

No session of the Legislature since last report.

#### NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

The successful work of the Concord Charity Organization Society during the past year has been marked and its influence has been felt not only within the limits of Concord but throughout the state. Many requests have been received for information and data concerning the work of this society and several addresses have been delivered by the secretary in different cities with the result that a wide spread interest has been aroused and a desire to form like societies awakened.

A sum of twenty thousand dollars was given to the State of New Hampshire for charitable purposes by the Japanese and Russian governments as a slight token of high appreciation for the many marks of courtesy and consideration shown to the plenipotentiaries of those countries at the Peace Conference held at Portsmouth.

Great public interest was aroused by these gifts and, after much discussion relative to the disposition of the same, it was decided to make the twenty thousand dollars a permanent trust and to invest it in Japanese and Russian war bonds. The Governor invited the Secretary of State and the State Treasurer to act with him as trustees of the fund, and distribute the income thereof among suitable charities on the fifth day of September

of each year in recognition of the date of the signing of the treaty of Portsmouth.

#### NEEDS.

The needs of the State are the same as reported a year ago, i. e., Reform in the management of county jails and houses of correction, and the establishment of a State Reformatory or Workhouse; the establishment of separate juvenile courts and the enactment of probation laws; stringent legislation regarding wife and child desertion; an industrial School for Girls, and a separate building for epileptics at the State School for the Feeble-minded.

The State Prison and State Hospital for the Insane should be under the supervision of the State Board of Charities and Correction. At present they are supervised only by the Governor and Council.

There is no public system of child-saving. The dependent children of the State are under the direct care of the County Commisisoners who have entire charge of placing them out. The State Board of Charities simply has the power of visiting them when placed and making recommendations.

#### REMARKS.

Among the useful institutions of the State deserving mention is the Mercy Home for friendless, abused or neglected girls, conducted by the W. C. T. U. at Manchester. It has room for 21 girls. The city of Manchester gives a small subsidy and there are a few subscriptions, but the chief support is the labor of its inmates at laundry work.

#### NEW JERSEY.

MISS MINA C. GINGER, NEWARK, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

#### LEGISLATION IN 1906.

A bill for a Woman's Reformatory was passed but without an appropriation.

Bill No. 331 places all Hospitals for the Insane under the jurisdiction of the State Commissioner of Charities and Correction.



An Act to provide female attendants for escorting female patients to Hospitals for the Insane.

Law to keep minors from attending theatres.

Bill No. 347 permits support of the poor outside of the County Poorhouse.

Appropriations were granted as follows: \$300,000 for a new cell wing at the Rahway Reformatory; \$24,000 for repairs at the Morris Plains Hospital for the Insane; \$50,000 for a new wing at the Soldiers' Home at Vineland, and \$35,000 for a new building at the State Home for Boys.

House Bill No. 241 gives power to truant officers to enter all places where gainful occupations are carried on to ascertain whether children under fourteen are being employed. Employers found evading the compulsory education law are held equally responsible with the parent.

The Tenement House Department has asked for at least ten new inspectors but the Legislature has allowed them an appropriation which will cover the salaries of five only. The amount of building is nearly double what it was last year, therefore it requires nearly all the staff to keep in touch with the new work and there are only three men detailed to old buildings.

Several measures regarding child labor, most of which are urgently needed, were defeated.

#### NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

1. The organization of a State Tuberculosis Association for the prevention and study of tuberculosis.

2. A Child Labor Committee was formed with the aid of the National Child Labor Committee, consisting of members of the Children's Protective Alliance and some prominent men outside of the Alliance.

3. The Consumers' League investigated the character of home work in the northern part of the state.

4. In the City of Newark there were organized

1. A joint committee for placing out mothers with children.

2. A joint committee on Children's Institutions with one agent who has power to adjust all applications, to investigate and to collect board for inmates of institutions where a fixed charge has been made.

3. A joint Charity Endorsement Committee consisting of representatives of the Board of Trade and Bureau of Associated Charities for the purpose of bringing about more business-like methods in the support of charitable institutions and the elimination of fraudulent charities.

A significant piece of work has just been done in Hudson County — an investigation of the resources of the relatives of inmates of the Hudson Co. Almshouse and Hudson Co. Hospital for the Insane with a view to compelling those responsible (and able) to contribute to their support.

One week's work resulted in guarantees of \$2,600 from relatives toward maintenance.

#### NEEDS.

1. A reformatory for women.
2. A State employment bureau and removal agency with offices in large cities.
3. Abolition of child labor at night.
4. State truant department.
5. Provision for the Criminal Insane.
6. Appropriation for paying for supervision and board in private homes for inmates of juvenile reformatories who do not need institution care. This would relieve the present overcrowding.
7. Custodial asylum for the feeble-minded.

#### NEEDS OF INSTITUTIONS, ETC.

The following are generally recognized:

At the State Reformatory more room for inmates and buildings for trade schools.

At the State Home for Boys. Trained school teachers, better domestic accommodations, more opportunity for individual work.

At the State Home for Girls. An industrial building, a gymnasium and an infirmary.

At the State Prison. A central power house, the completion of the new cell house (at present there are three and four prisoners in one cell).

For the Feeble Minded. More accommodations and the

enforcement of the law forbidding the marriage of any former inmate of an institution for feeble-minded or epileptic, without a medical certificate of fitness.

For the Commissioner of Charities, authority to transfer misplaced inmates from one institution to another.

#### REMARKS.

There is a steadily growing interest throughout the State in Charities and Correction. The N. J. State Conference was evidence of this — no previous conference was so well attended as that of 1906.

The Department of Charities and Correction has published its first annual report. Dr. George B. Wight, the Commissioner shows the general economic value of this department to the State. He has made careful inspections of State and County Hospitals and will have a complete register of all the inmates in his office at Trenton. There are six county asylums. Two counties care for a number of their insane in State hospitals and the remainder are cared for in almshouses. The freeholders of one county where the almshouse is used for the insane, have promised to provide a hospital. The State pays \$104 per year for each patient in the county hospitals.

The State Tenement House Commission has 45,000 tenements under its supervision. So many new buildings are being erected that only three of the staff of inspectors find time to look after the old buildings. In spite of this 3,500 old houses were thoroughly cleaned up last year. Letters emphasizing the power of the Attorney General, in lieu of the Inspectors' visits, have brought many delinquent landlords to terms.

The State Board of Children's Guardians has accomplished much good. It was learned through correspondence with stewards of almshouses that there were not more than eight children in these institutions and in each instance it was stated that the child had since been removed by the Board. Good homes have been provided for many children — on November 1, 1905 there were 336 wards in boarding homes and 266 in free homes — total in their care during the year 766.

As a result of the State Conference meeting in Newark and in response to Judge Alfred Skinner's plea for the prisoners in the Essex Co. Penitentiary — the Grand Jury gave this institu-

tion its special attention and in its presentment emphasized the need of reform.

The Essex County Committee of the State Charities Aid waited upon the Board of Freeholders on April 13, and protested against the present system in the Penitentiary, urging the following improvements:—lighted cells, grading of convicts, the abolishment of stripes, some sort of instruction and the installation of some industries.

The Social Settlements of the State are important civic and educational factors, their work cannot be too highly commended.

## NEW YORK.

WM. BRADFORD BUCK, SECRETARY STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, STATE  
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

### LEGISLATION.

#### THE INSANE.

The appropriations for the care of the insane were considerably smaller than last year. Notwithstanding the fact that 800 additional patients will require maintenance the State Commission in Lunacy voluntarily agreed that no increase was needed above the maintenance appropriation of last year. The appropriations for extraordinary improvements and new buildings were considerably lower, but sufficient funds were granted to prevent deterioration of plants and to enable the Commission to carry forward long contemplated reforms.

An important provision of the legislature permits the Commission to expend \$320,000 for the construction, on the grounds of existing State hospitals, of four small hospital buildings for the special care of the acute, and probably curable, insane. The success attending the operation of this type of buildings with their complete system of baths, massage, electric therapeutics, skilled nursing and specialized medical care in such of the State hospitals as are at this time equipped, leads the Commission to hope for a distinct increase in the percentage of patients cured.

The Commission supported a bill which is now before the Governor, permitting the commitment of inebriates for the space of six months and their confinement in the St. Vincent's Retreat for the insane located at Harrisons.

A new law provides that any religious corporation may erect a building on the grounds of any State hospital for the holding of religious services to be used exclusively for the benefit of the inmates and employes of such State hospital.

Another law provides that a committee appointed for an incompetent person in a State hospital must file a duplicate of his inventory account and affidavit with the superintendent or officer having special jurisdiction over the State hospital.

#### CORRECTIONAL AND REFORMATORY.

A bill has been signed by the Governor, appropriating Seventy-five thousand (\$75,000) dollars for securing a site and the preparations of plans for a new State Prison within reasonable distance of New York City, to take the place of Sing Sing Prison whose buildings and location have repeatedly been shown to be both unsuitable and unsanitary. While the appropriation is less than had been hoped it doubtless marks the beginning of the end of Sing Sing Prison.

Another bill creates a State Board of Managers for Reformatories. The effect of this is to center the management of the State Reformatory at Elmira, which has been under the direction of a Board of Managers and the reformatory at Napanoch, which has been managed hitherto by the State Superintendent of Prisons, in an unpaid Board. The present Board of the Elmira Reformatory constitute the new State Board of Managers for Reformatories. A companion bill provides that sentences to these reformatories shall be for a period of not less than five years, reduceable for good behavior. The effect of this bill will be to do away with the short term commitments which have had a bad effect upon the discipline of the reformatory.

Another bill provides that the State Board of Managers for Reformatories may meet either at Elmira or Napanoch once a month and shall report monthly to the Governor, the Fiscal Supervisor and the State Commission of Prisons.

Still another bill provides that where a mother with a child less than two years old is committed to a jail or penitentiary in the State the child may be received and cared for at the jail or penitentiary.



## NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

An educational campaign on Relief and Control of Tuberculosis is being conducted with good prospects of success. It has included lectures in the public schools, the circulation of pamphlets, public meetings and tuberculosis exhibitions. The most noteworthy of such expositions was held in the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, under the direction of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, and was attended by more than 17,000 people. Similar exhibitions have been held in some of the settlements of New York City, where the attendance ranged from 3,500 to 35,000 persons.

In addition to a number of hospitals and dispensaries already in operation two municipal sanatoria for tuberculosis patients have been projected by New York City at an estimated expense of more than \$3,000,000. One will be under the control of the Department of Public Charities, the other under the Department of Health.

A private sanatorium, with 100 beds is to be built at Medford, L. I. A pavilion for tuberculosis patients in connection with the Monroe County Hospital at Rochester has been opened during the year.

The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has established a training school for humane society workers to give instruction in the practice of child saving as carried on by this society.

Lectures upon subjects relating to Charities and Correction arranged by the Committee on Education of the State Board of Charities are being given in a number of the Colleges and Universities of the State.

Since the last Conference a Woman's Federation of Relief Activities has been organized at Elmira. A society for the relief of the poor in their homes has been organized at Ithaca, while the Associated Charities of Jamestown have been reorganized and strengthened.

Application has been made to the State Board of Charities for approval of the certificate of incorporation of the New York State Association for Protecting the Interests of the Blind. Its objects are "the furtherance of the interests of the blind in the State of New York by their physical and mental betterment, by



the development of methods and plans for their education and instruction, and by opening new trades and other occupations for their employment." The first work of the Association will be to secure a registration of all blind persons in the State, a work begun by a State Commission appointed some years ago, but never completed. Later experiments in establishing industrial centers for the blind may be tried and arrangements made to dispose of the output. The Association will work in harmony with the existing schools and homes for the Blind.

With the funds appropriated in 1905 the Commission has, in connection with the State Charities Aid Association of New York City, made considerable progress toward the selection of a site and the commencement of construction upon the reception hospital for the insane to be located in that city and to accommodate two hundred patients of the acute class. The functions of this hospital will approximate closely those of Pavilion F at the Albany Hospital and the psychopathic wards of Bellevue and King's County Hospitals in New York City. It will not give prolonged treatment to all patients, but so soon as the authorities of the institution determine that a given case is suitable for a State hospital transfer will forthwith be made. The most approved equipment for examination and treatment will be furnished.

Increased provision has been made for after care of convalescent patients discharged from the hospitals of New York City in the opening of St. Elizabeth's Home for Convalescents at Spring Valley and of the Solomon and Betty Loeb Memorial Home at East View, Westchester county.

The Mayor has appointed a Commission of representative officials and private citizens to study the hospital situation in New York City and suggest measures for improving existing conditions. The present system is disjointed and confused, three different city departments having charge of the municipal hospitals, while the greater number of hospitals in the city are under private management and not directly responsible to the municipality. Ambulance districts are assigned by the Police Department and calls for ambulances are made through the office of that Department. The evil of the transfer of patients who are critically ill or moribund, from private to public hospitals is also prominent.

The following new general hospitals have been organized during the year:

Washington Heights Hospital; Italian Hospital; Jewish Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases; Our Lady of Grace Hospital; St. Joseph's Hospital (Far Rockaway), all in New York City. Eastern L. I. Hospital, Greenpoint, L. I.; King's Daughters' Hospital, Lestershire.

New buildings have been erected by St. Vincent's Hospital; St. Francis Hospital, Bronx; Harlem Hospital and Fordham Hospital in New York City; Schenectady Hospital Association, Schenectady; St. Joachim's Hospital, Watertown; St. Luke's Hospital, Utica; and Mary Immaculate Hospital, Jamaica.

New Institutions for children located in the county on large tracts of land and built on the cottage plan to replace congregate Institutions in the city have been opened or projected. Among these the most important are the State Industrial School, Rochester, the New York Juvenile Asylum, the New York Colored Orphan Asylum, the Rochester Orphan Asylum, and the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society.

The Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, already on a country site, will replace its congregate buildings with a group of cottages, at Mount Loretto, Staten Island.

The work of placing out and boarding out dependent children is being rapidly extended, especially by the Catholic Home Bureau, the New York Infant Asylum, the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society and other agencies.

Several instances of the recognition of the value of experience and training for the administration of public departments have recently been noted. Among these may be mentioned the appointments of Mr. P. Tecumseh Sherman as Labor Commissioner of New York State; Mr. Edmund J. Butler as Tenement House Commissioner, and of Mr. Robert W. Heberd as Commissioner of Public Charities in New York City.

The State Civil Service Commission has extended its rules to the counties of Albany, Monroe, Onondaga and Westchester, thus including the staff of almshouses and related institutions in the classified service. Unfortunately the deputy superintendents of the poor and the keepers and matrons of almshouses were

placed in the exempt class. It is hoped these rules may be further extended.

The State Prison Improvement Commission has submitted its report, showing that Sing Sing and Auburn Prisons are of unsuitable construction; that they breed tuberculosis, prison fever and like diseases; that they are seriously overcrowded and highly unsanitary; and that sentence thereto means subjection to far worse conditions than confinement at hard labor. The construction of new buildings on different sites is recommended. It is also recommended that the Eastern New York Reformatory at Napanoch, now to all intents and purposes a prison, be placed under the control of the managers of the Elmira Reformatory and developed as a reformatory in accordance with its original design. Bills to give effect to these recommendations have been introduced and considered at the present session of the Legislature with the result stated in another part of this report.

The State Commission of Prisons reports a striking decrease in the number of commitments to prisons and jails during 1905, there being about 28 per cent. fewer than during 1896.

The Legislature of 1905 made provision for the appointment by the Governor of a special commission to inquire into the present extent and methods of probation in this state. This Commission, Homer Folks, Chairman, has submitted a comprehensive report to the Legislature. It recommends the appointment by the mayor of commissions to manage the work of probation in cities of the first and second class, such commissions to appoint both salaried and unsalaried probation officers, while in counties not containing cities of the first or second class, and in parts of counties outside such cities, the county judge shall appoint. Further, that all persons released under suspended sentence be placed under the supervision of a probation officer with term of three months except in case of felonies, where the term shall be for one year; also that the general supervision of probation work in the state rest with the State Board of Charities. A minority of the commission dissents from the last recommendation. Appropriate legislation to carry out the above recommendations has been introduced.

At a conference of representatives of the State Commission in Lunacy, the State Charities Aid Association and the hospital superintendents, held in Albany, January 30, 1906, following an

inquiry made by the State Charities Aid Association into the present condition and circumstances of 90 patients discharged from the Manhattan State Hospital, that Association was requested to organize a system of after-care for such patients — the unit of the system to be a committee of volunteers in each State hospital district. One or more paid agents to aid such committees and correlate their work will also be required. The Association has appointed a committee on after-care of which Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, whose manifold labors for the insane in this State are well known, is chairman, and Miss Mary Vida Clark Secretary.

In the deaths of Fathers Kinkead and Dougherty, the heads of St. Joseph's Home and the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, respectively, and of Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell, a former member of the State Board of Charities, the State has met with unusual loss. Though of wholly different personalities they had much in common,— great interest in works of charity, real friendship for the poor, remarkable executive ability, unusual capacity for hard work, and catholicity of spirit, all of which made them most effective in the service of their city and state. It would be difficult to name three people whom the charities in this State could so ill spare.

#### NEEDS.

The more important needs of the State at the present time may be summarized as follows:

1. A reformatory for male misdemeanants of the ages of sixteen to thirty, to be located in the central part of the State, and to provide suitable reformatory training and discipline.
2. The enlargement of the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble Minded Women at Newark; of Craig Colony for Epileptics; of the State Training School for Girls at Hudson and of the Reformatories for Women at Bedford and Albion, all of which are now overcrowded; and of the State Hospital for Incipient Tuberculosis at Raybrook, which is wholly inadequate in size to the demands made upon it. The speedy selection of a site and the construction of buildings for the New York State Training School for Boys so as to permit the removal of inmates from the House of Refuge at Randall's Island is a most urgent need.
3. The adoption of a general plan for the logical and systematic development of the State's system of charities and of

each institution in the system, and for the laying out of its grounds and location of buildings thereon so as to secure the most advantageous use of these institutions and their property.

4. Some provision for the supervision and strengthening of the educational work carried on in the charitable institutions of the State, both public and private, particularly in the homes for children, the inmates of which numbered more than 30,000 on October 1st, 1905. A recent inquiry by the State Board of Charities shows these schools to be below the standard of the public schools of the State in several important particulars.

There should also be greater care in the admission and retention in institutions of children received from New York City. Owing to the lack of funds to permit the employment of a sufficient staff of examiners in the Department of Public Charities the rules of the State Board of Charities in regard to this matter are not fully complied with.

5. Further provision for the needs of the blind in this State, particularly the arrangement of useful occupations for adults so that they may become in whole or in part self-supporting.

6. A modification of the system of charities and correction in the state with a view to separating so far as possible the functions of supervision from those of administration and to consolidating the different supervisory departments of the State government so as to secure greater economy and efficiency. A first step in this direction is suggested by the charges recently made against the Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities for violation of the Civil Service Law. This office, which was created for personal and political reasons and not to meet a real need has been a constant source of friction. It is out of harmony with the other supervisory departments having to do with the charities of the state and in the interests of co-operation and economy should be discontinued as a separate department. Its necessary work which was satisfactorily performed by a bureau in the Comptroller's office before this new department was established would be equally well administered by a similar bureau in the office of the Comptroller, or of the State Board of Charities, at a considerable saving to the State.



## NORTH CAROLINA.

MISS DAISY DENSON, SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF STATE  
CHARITIES, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

## LEGISLATION.

There has been no session of the Legislature since last report.

## NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

The Legislature of 1905 gave the Governor power to visit and investigate all institutions as Chairman of the Board of Internal Improvement. All expenses paid by the State.

Governor Glenn has been brought closer to the unfortunates in the institutions than any other governor. He will make strong recommendations in his message to the Legislature for increased accommodations for the insane. A conditional pardon law was passed in 1905 and this is being used by the Governor especially in the case of children and youthful offenders, when good homes and surroundings are assured for them.

A hospital for the sick and injured has been erected at Greensboro by the Sisters of Charity. The cost was \$125,000, it has every convenience and will be the best in this section of the country.

The Christian Church has established an orphanage at Elon College. More interest is taken in the cure of alcoholics and drug habitues. The Crowell Sanatorium Co., Charlotte, has been incorporated and will eventually be greatly enlarged. There are other like institutions in the state. All such institutions established since 1899 must be licensed and inspected by the Board of Public Charities.

The Associated Charities of Raleigh, while not three years old has grown remarkably and will doubtless influence the other towns in the state to more systematic giving and to look to the upbuilding of character as the desired end.

## NEEDS.

The pressing need in our state is greater accommodation for the insane.

A Reform School and a Home for the Feeble-minded are



next in urgency and classification of prisoners in the penal institutions with better reformatory measures.

### NORTH DAKOTA.

FRANK D. HALL, SUPERINTENDENT NORTH DAKOTA CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Many improvements have been made during the year in the State institutions, among them a new hospital at the penitentiary, also an addition to the binder twine plant, increasing its capacity 20 per cent., various improvements at the Reform School, at the Hospital for Insane, a new hospital building for sick and helpless patients, well equipped, also a new ward building; 120 acres of land were added to the plant of the School for the Deaf and some improved buildings also.

The Children's Home Society is doing very good work. About half its cost comes from donations, the remainder from county poor funds or payments from the children's parents.

### LEGISLATION.

No new legislation by last General Assembly that materially affects Charities and Corrections, except to appropriate \$35,000 for the erection of a Blind Asylum at Bathgate, N. D.; \$1,500 to finish upper portion of main dormitory of Reform School, and \$80,000 for additional buildings at Insane Asylum.

A law was passed making the desertion of one's family a felony rather than a misdemeanor.

### NEEDS.

A law should be enacted by next Legislature enabling deserted wives to assign dependent children for adoption purposes, without written consent of husband.

### OHIO.

H. H. SHIRER, SECRETARY BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

### LEGISLATION.

An act was passed creating a commission to purchase a site of not less than fifty acres for the establishment of an institu-

tion for the care, treatment and education of crippled and deformed children. This will meet a long-felt need. A commission appointed in 1902 reported that there were at least 3,000 crippled and deformed children in Ohio who could be helped physically, or intellectually, or both, by the special treatment and training in such institution. An appropriation of \$50,000 was made.

Two years ago a commission was appointed to secure an option on a tract of land suitable for the location of a hospital for insane. They selected a tract of 628 acres. Sufficient appropriation has been made for the purchase of this land and an act was passed providing for the erection thereon of a hospital for insane criminals and other dangerous insane. The act provides for a commission to prepare plans for buildings and specifies the classes of insane to be admitted and the manner of commitment. Very little can be done before the next session of the General Assembly except to purchase land and to prepare plans.

Another commission, was authorized to investigate the needs of our state penitentiary, to secure options on land for a rural site and to prepare estimates on cost of construction of a new prison. Those acquainted with the Ohio Penitentiary are agreed as to the necessity for a substitute for the old institution.

After many years of agitation contract convict labor is now legislated against. The act provides that the system shall cease with the expiration of present contracts. This will be very gradual as the present contracts extend from one to five years. The original bill provided an elaborate scheme for the use of convicts upon the preparation of road-making material and machinery, and the establishment of county quarries for the employment of state and local convicts. As the bill finally passed it provides for the gradual abolishment of contract labor, and the employment of the prisoners in quarries owned and managed by the state and in the manufacture of articles to be used by the state and the political divisions thereof. The act is not complete. At subsequent sessions it will be necessary to amend this act to make it reasonable and effective.

Two years ago the General Assembly provided for a commission to purchase a site for a State Sanatorium for the treatment of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis. At the recent session

the sum of \$175,000 was appropriated for construction of buildings. In about two years this institution will be ready for admission of patients.

The juvenile court laws, which apply to counties in which Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton and Toledo are located, have been amended in several particulars: 1. The age limit is raised from 16 to 17 years. 2. Juvenile delinquency has been given a larger definition. 3. Any parent or person responsible for juvenile delinquency or dependency, or encouraging or contributing to such condition shall be amenable to the juvenile court. 4. Such person may be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by imprisonment not more than one year, or both; provided that he may be released on probation before execution of sentence.

An effort was made to secure the passage of a bill to provide a system of probation for adults found guilty of felonies for first time. The bill was introduced too late in the session to secure favorable action. Public sentiment for such a law is increasing, and it will doubtless be secured in a few years.

#### REMARKS.

There seems to be a growing interest in organized charities. Influential citizens of a number of cities are becoming anxious and are planning to secure more effectual co-operation between public officials and private agencies. The officials are slow to accept such overtures, often for mere selfish reasons. In several cities negotiations are now pending for such consolidation of activities and the outlook is favorable for concerted action in the future.

#### OREGON.

W. R. WALPOLE, SECRETARY CITY BOARD OF CHARITIES, STATE  
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

#### LEGISLATION.

There has been no meeting of the Legislature since the last report.

#### NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

Since the last report, the Juvenile Court and a Detention Home for its wards have been established in Portland for Multnomah County.

A day nursery — the first in the state — was recently opened by the Portland Flower Mission.

The Traveller's Aid Association, mentioned in the last report, has been discontinued, and a similar department opened by the Young Woman's Christian Association in connection with its employment bureau.

An ordinance was recently passed by the city council of Portland providing for a free employment bureau, to be maintained by the city.

There is also a well organized movement in Portland in favor of public playgrounds — the direct outgrowth of the 1905 Conference.

The Boys' and Girls' Aid Society has established local boards in each county in the state, to work in connection with that organization, to investigate all applications for placing out its wards — to be responsible for the proper conduct of children returned to their homes in communities where the Juvenile Court law does not apply, and to report to the parent organization all cases needing its care.

#### NEEDS.

1. A State Board of Charities.
2. A law providing penalty for wife desertion.
3. Establishment of Houses of Correction.
4. Institution for care of delinquent girls.
5. Cottages for care of Insane.
6. State registration of nurses and midwives.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

CARL KELSEY, PH. D., ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

It is difficult to summarize the situation in Pennsylvania in regard to matters of special interest to the members of the National Conference of Charities and Correction. Relative to the public institutions of the state, probably the most important fact at the present time is the continued, rapid increase of the system of subsidizing private institutions. Miss Mary E. Richmond has given an excellent description of this matter in an article in "Charities." The situation is fast becoming intolerable, and in

some way must soon be changed, as the average philanthropy of Pennsylvania seems to think that the state should make substantial contributions to its income without any supervision or control on the part of the state. Moreover, the burden put upon the Governor by the log-rolling method of the Legislature, many bills being passed in the hope that they will be vetoed, is too much for the strength and intelligence of any man. For some reason, Pennsylvania does not seem to have any influential group of citizens, public or private, who are planning and forwarding the development of the philanthropic activities of the state. Several institutions are greatly needed in the state at the present time, one of which, a State Hospital for the Criminal Insane, has just been provided for as is indicated in another section of this report. There is still a crying need for an institution for the epileptics, who are at the present time scattered in various institutions, (there being 221 in the School for Feeble-Minded at Elwyn alone), or allowed at large. There is likewise need for further provision for the feeble-minded, both of the existing institutions being overcrowded, and many who should have institutional care are forced to go without it. It is deeply to be regretted that the Legislature has not yet seen fit to remedy the deplorable situation as regards the employment of convicts in the penitentiaries, the present law, that not more than ten per cent. of the inmates shall be employed in any industries existent in the state, practically meaning that ninety per cent. of the inmates are idle, save for the relatively small tasks of the daily care of the institution.

There is a most interesting and important canvass of the state now taking place under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, of which Mr. Edward E. Allen, the Superintendent, has made mention in "Charities" for February 3, 1906. There is likewise need for a State Conference of Charities which shall be broader and more inclusive than the excellent Conference of the Overseers of the Poor. In the field of private charity, probably the most notable incident of recent years is the opening of the Widener Memorial Home for Crippled Children, located just north of the city of Philadelphia, most splendidly constructed, and largely endowed.

Within the last year, the evident need for closer co-operation on the part of those who engage in religious, social and philanthropic work in the city of Philadelphia, has led to the es-



tablishment of The Social Workers' Club in that city, while the continued demand for opportunities for training on the part of those who expect to enter public service, has induced the University of Pennsylvania to establish a Preliminary Course, running for six weeks this spring.

Among the other effects of the political upheaval in Philadelphia, has been the determined effort to increase the efficiency of the Department of Public Health and Charities, and to greatly improve the care of the poor of the state. The present institution at Blockley, just west of the Schuylkill river, and adjoining the University of Pennsylvania, is very unsatisfactory. The buildings are, many of them, old and ill-adapted to their present use, while the institution is likewise greatly overcrowded. It is hoped that in the relatively near future some division may be made which will make possible a better classification, for Blockley is at present a compound of three institutions — a large general hospital, an insane asylum, and an almshouse.

#### NEW LEGISLATION.

At the 1905 Session of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania some very important laws were enacted which received the Governor's approval. Among these may be mentioned:

1. An Act to Prevent the Buying and Selling of Infant Children, aimed directly at the practices of certain "Baby Farms" and other institutions dealing with infant children, which provided for a fine of one thousand dollars for any person convicted of trafficking in human flesh.

2. Although Vital Statistics have been kept in some of the cities of Pennsylvania, there has never been state registration. A most important act was passed, authorizing the State Board of Health and Vital Statistics to appoint at once a Bureau of Vital Statistics to district the state, and to arrange at once for the complete registration of all births and deaths.

3. There were two very important acts relative to Child Labor.

The first act regulated the employment of minor children in or about any anthracite coal mine, or colliery, prohibiting the employment of any children under 16 years of age inside of a coal mine, and the employment of any child under 14 years of age in or about any colliery, or outside workings thereof. It provides



further that no minor should be employed until an employment certificate, properly issued, should be secured, and making the failure of any employer to produce this certificate upon demand of proper persons to be prima facie evidence of illegal employment. The certificate is subject to the inspection of any School Superintendent, any truant or attendance officer of any school district, or any mine inspector. The certificate further shall show that the minor can read and write legibly simple sentences in the English language, and has complied with the educational laws of the Commonwealth.

The second act regulates the employment in all kinds of industrial establishments of women and children, decreeing that no child under 14 years of age shall be employed in any establishment, that no minor under 16, and no female shall be employed for more than 60 hours in one week, nor more than 12 hours a day. No minor under 16 shall be employed in any establishment between the hours of 9 P. M. and 6 A. M., except under certain conditions. These conditions, however, practically make it possible for any industries working regularly at night to employ boys between the age of 14-16. These two laws should result in far better control of the problems of Child Labor in the state. There is evidence, however, to show that interested persons have found ways to avoid or break these laws with impunity, owing to the present inactivity of the factory inspectors, practically no one is being brought to time.

Another important law was the establishment of a Commission to secure ground and to build a State Hospital for the Criminal Insane. Ten thousand dollars was appropriated for a site, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the beginning of the buildings.

Another marked development has been the establishment of a Department of State Police, providing for the appointment of the Superintendent, officers, and officials who are to be located throughout the state at large, and who are to co-operate with the local officials in the prevention of crime and in the execution of the laws of the Commonwealth.

#### VETOES.

Among the more important Acts vetoed by the Governor for various reasons, were the following:

A Bill providing that when a child is proven to be a delinquent child, the parents or custodians, if it can be shown that they in any way encouraged or contributed toward the delinquency of the child, shall be punishable by a fine of one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for one month, or both. This the Governor vetoed on the ground that the phrasing of the definition of what constituted encouragement, etc., on the part of parents or custodians was entirely too vague.

An Act designed to prevent "Baby Farming" by providing that any person who shall in cities of the first class, take into his custody for hire or reward, a child or children under the age of three years, without having first obtained a license in writing from the Department of Public Health and Charities, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable with imprisonment for a year. The Governor recognized the worthy purpose of the Bill, but vetoed it on the ground that it was carelessly drawn and would apply to many other conditions than those existing in "Baby Farms."

After a careful investigation of the methods of Employment Agencies in the City of Philadelphia, conducted by the Association for Household Research, a bill was drawn by one of the most eminent constitutional lawyers of the state, designed to license and regulate the keeping of employment agencies in cities of the first and second class, where fees are charged for procuring help or employment. The provisions of the bill were such as had been found feasible and satisfactory elsewhere. The Governor, however, vetoed the bill, seemingly, largely for technical reasons and because of his own doubt as to whether such conditions really existed, as the sponsors of the bill stated, and therefore the bill would be an unwise and unfair restriction of reputable business agencies. "It is to be regretted that this bill which has for its object the very worthy purpose of protecting those who are brought into relation with employment agencies should fail; but it has been prepared with such want of care, and displays so much crudity of thought that it could not, with safety, be permitted to become a law." The sentence just quoted is the beginning of the Governor's veto. The Governor's objections to the technical language of the bill may be well taken, but it is deeply to be regretted that an Act so much needed should have been vetoed.

## RHODE ISLAND.

JAMES H. EASTMAN, SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE FARM, ETC., HOWARD, RHODE ISLAND, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY. \*

The management of the Sockanosset School for Boys, Oaklawn School for Girls, State Workhouse and House of Correction, State Almshouse, State Hospital for the Insane, State Prison, and Providence County Jail, is vested in the Board of State Charities and Corrections. These institutions are all on one diversified tract of land comprising about 800 acres, from one-half mile to a mile apart. This is a unique arrangement which could only be carried out in a small state, and proves to be of the greatest possible advantage to economic, administrative and humanitarian methods.

The only other institutions of an eleemosynary character established and supported wholly by the Commonwealth are the State School for the Deaf, the State Home and School for Dependent and Neglected children, both these located in Providence, R. I., under separate mixed boards of management, and the State Sanatorium for Consumptives at Wallum Pond, Rhode Island, with its Board of Trustees.

The Board of State Charities consists of nine members, three from the City of Providence, one from each of the Counties, and one from the State at large. They are each appointed for a term of six years by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The Board appoints a Secretary, the Superintendents and the Warden, who severally hold office during their pleasure. They also appoint the Deputy Superintendents and Deputy Warden upon the nomination of the Superintendents and Warden as the case may be.

The Superintendent and Warden appoint all the assistants to the Deputies and such other persons employed as the Board shall deem necessary, and shall discharge the same at their pleasure. The Board also appoints an Agent of State Charities and Corrections under like considerations. The Board shall fix the compensation for all these. No members of the Board shall receive any compensation for his services, but every member shall be paid

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\* The unique methods of R. I. have previously been reported to the Conference but not for several years, so that recent members may not be aware of the plan. — Ed.

out of the State Treasury his necessary traveling expenses, and shall be exempt from military and jury duty.

They are a Board of Managers of State Institutions, and a Board of State Charities combined. They may parole any inmate of the Sockanosset and Oaklawn Schools, and the State Workhouse and House of Correction, and may terminate and order such paroled person back into custody again. The Board also have power to transfer from one institution to another those inmates deemed incorrigible as they may consider for the best interests of the State.

A board of female visitors is appointed annually by the Governor composed of seven competent women to act as an advisory Board to the Penal and Correctional Institutions and the State Reform School where women are confined. The law directs they shall visit at least once in three months, and shall have the same power to visit and inspect such places of confinement, and to examine into the government and discipline of the same so far as relates to the female inmates thereof, as is exercised by the Board of State Charities and Corrections, and shall make such suggestions and give such counsel to said Board as shall be deemed expedient and proper.

The Prisoners' Aid Society is a private charity receiving State aid, which helps in looking after women discharged from the House of Correction and also in keeping them from being sentenced there.

They have a home (The Sophia Little Home), and an endowment for its support; this with State aid (\$1,000.00 annually) puts them in position to do excellent work. But the volume of work done ought to be larger. The equipment of the Home and the needs of this populous community would seem to warrant the belief. The Managers' report for 1905, "we have sheltered thirty-five girls and three infants, an increase in number from last year." There are twenty-six "neatly furnished" rooms in the Home and the daily average number of inmates has been less than five.

*Feeble-Minded:* At this writing a hearing before a joint Commission of the Legislature appointed to consider the advisability of establishing a School for the Feeble-Minded is now going on. Our principal educators, professional men, and prominent charity workers are strenuous advocates for this measure. Certainly the need grows more and more pressing. No people are more gen-

erous to the unfortunate than the people of Rhode Island, and it seems paradoxical that "following the experiments worked out in the continental cities and in England, the special classes for backward children opened first in Providence, R. I.," (*Mental Defectives*, Barr, page 71.) that at this late day we should be the only \* one of all the New England States, without such a home and following in the wake of other States of the Union.

*Probation:* The average numbers in the following State Institutions seem not to have materially increased during the past ten years, a fact which is no doubt attributable to the intelligent work of the Probation Officers appointed by the Board of State Charities and Corrections.

The average number in Sockanosset School, 1905, was 345; for the decade, 337.

The average number in Oaklawn School, 1905, was 44; for the decade, 50.

The average number in House of Correction, 1905, was 269; for the decade, 263.

The average number in State Prison, 1905, was 161; for the decade, 184.

The average number in all jails of the State, 1905, was 282; for the decade, 251.

The population of the State has increased from 384,758 in the year 1895 to 480,082 in 1905, or almost 25 per cent.

#### LEGISLATION.

The Legislature now in session has appropriated \$2,500.00 for the instruction of adult blind residents at their homes. The number of State beneficiaries reported by the State Board of Education at the Perkins Institute for the Blind is now twenty-nine. They think no better provision for the education of the Blind could be made.

A bill is now pending in the Legislature which has for its object the amelioration of the condition of male ex-prisoners and probationers which provides as follows: "The Board of State Charities and Corrections are hereby authorized and empowered to expend annually for the further assistance of male ex-prisoners and probationers a sum not exceeding \$3,000.00. It may also

\* The Reporter is in error in saying that R. I. is the only N. E. State not having an Institution for the Feeble-Minded. — Ed.



employ at a cost not exceeding \$1,000.00 additional persons to act as its agents in rendering such service. Said agents shall endeavor to furnish for their own use and that of the Board all necessary and obtainable facts and information regarding those who are, who have been, and also regarding those who from time to time may be, inmates of the State Institutions in Cranston, and, in rendering such service the agents may require of the police and other authorities that such facts and information as may be in their possession and available shall be furnished by them, when so doing will not be detrimental to the public interests.

"The agents of the Board shall also counsel and advise male ex-prisoners and probationers who may need and seek their aid, when necessary, and under the direction of the Board furnish them with food and lodging, working tools, clothing, assist in obtaining employment and provide conveyance to their homes or where they may have found employment. Efforts shall be made by the Board and its agents to procure them employment through personal interviews, and by correspondence, with persons engaged in charitable, mechanical, agricultural and other proper pursuits."

A bill for an act for the establishment and maintenance of the Rhode Island School for the Feeble Minded is now pending.

### TENNESSEE.

There was no State Corresponding Secretary from Tennessee this year, but a report is presented, showing that there is a vigorous and active United Charities in the city of Memphis, which, during the year assisted something like 14,000 families, representing about 20,000 persons. A good deal of help was given in the way of transportation, also in medical assistance and clothing.

### TEXAS.

REV. R. C. BUCKNER, GENERAL MANAGER BUCKNER ORPHANS' HOME,  
STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

### NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

A new Presbyterian Orphans' Home has been established. Buckner Orphans' Home has added a department consisting



of cottage homes for the aged. It has also a School of Philanthropy with a class of 50 students.

#### NEEDS.

The importance of a Juvenile Court is now generally recognized. Some system of collecting statistical reports from officials is also desirable.

#### UTAH.

MRS. IDA SMOOT DUSENBERRY, PROVO CITY, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Since the session of the last Legislature, at which time a law was passed making possible the appointment of judges and probation officers to serve in the juvenile court, the people of Utah have seen many changes of which they are justly proud.

During the past year, in all the cities of the first and second class, juvenile court rooms, with satisfactory judges and probation officers have been established.

A home for delinquent children has been opened, and, for the past nine months has given promise of becoming one of the greatest benefactors of the State.

During the past three months a committee of diligent workers has been successful in securing a large farm, pleasantly located, which is to be known as "Canyon Crest," which will furnish a home and employment for all misdirected children.

The juvenile courts in the different parts of the State have proved especially helpful to school teachers, in assisting to enforce the school law. Voluntary contributions have been received, both in money and professional labor.

All of the insane of the State are being cared for by the State mental hospital. Indications are very favorable for the establishment, during the coming year, of a modern and well equipped home for the feeble-minded.

A new building, modern in all respects, has been erected, during the past six months, in Salt Lake City, for the protection and care of those who are financially unfortunate.

With the growing population the demands for assistance are also increasing. Fully realizing this, the Governor, State

officials, Legislators and citizens unite in supporting any measure for the betterment of the poor and unfortunate of the State.

## VERMONT.

REV. J. EDWARD WRIGHT, MONTPELIER, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

### LEGISLATION.

No session of the Legislature since the last report.

### NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

Hon. Redfield Proctor, U. S. Senator, has established the Vermont Sanatorium for the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis, and has devoted \$150,000 to it. The institution is located in Pittsford, Rutland County; and its first Board of Trustees comprises fifteen prominent citizens.

Under the eye and ear test now required by law annually in our public schools, 41,373 children were examined last fall, and the eyesight or hearing of about one-third of them was found more or less imperfect.

### NEEDS.

The State Prison, the House of Correction, and the jail in our largest city are overcrowded. The serious increase in the commitments to the House of Correction, and the Jail in Burlington, is traced by the officials to the increase of drunkenness, and its attendant evils under our local option law.

### REMARKS.

Interest has deepened especially in matters pertaining to the public health, in recent years. I might add that our public institutions have been subjected to an unusually strict scrutiny.

## VIRGINIA.

DR. W. F. DREWRY, PETERSBURG, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

### LEGISLATION.

The following bills were passed by the Legislature recently in session:—Authorizing the establishment of the "Virginia

Home and Industrial School for Girls" — a reformatory for white girls between the ages of seven and seventeen; to the Virginia Conference of Charities and Correction belongs the credit of inaugurating this humane and reformatory move in the interest of wayward girls. The establishment of a colony for insane epileptics, which for a while will be under the management of the Western State Hospital; the colony is located in the Piedmont section of the State near Lynchburg; the appropriation is insufficient to accomplish very much, yet an important step has been taken in the right direction, which will doubtless lead eventually to a State Colony for sane and insane epileptics.

The establishing of a State School for the colored Deaf and Blind children; the appropriation, however, is too small to accomplish anything worthy of note, yet it insures the beginning of a much needed institution in this State.

#### NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

In some of the cities, notably Richmond, Norfolk, and perhaps Lynchburg, there has been considerable activity in associated charities, charity organizations, etc.

It is pleasing to state that Richmond has abandoned the term "City Almshouse," using instead thereof the term "City Home."

An ex-prisoner relief association has been organized, and has already done some good work.

#### NEEDS.

One of the crying needs of the State is an institution for the care and training of idiots and the feeble-minded. A bill was introduced in the Legislature looking to making provision for at least some of these unfortunates, but it failed to pass.

The greatest general need in the State is an intelligent organized system of charity and correction in the several communities.

#### WASHINGTON.

MISS ANNA H. MURRAY, GENERAL SECRETARY CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, SEATTLE, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

#### LEGISLATION.

No session of the Legislature since the last report.

## NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

Washington is too busy with its rapid material progress to pay much attention to the developing of its charities and correction. There is however a decided trend towards better administration of City Charities. The Charity Organization Society of Seattle is making headway and in Spokane a new society with good promise of success, has been established.

## NEEDS.

Among the most apparent needs is one for more system in making reports from the various institutions which shall be available for the National Conference. The value and necessity of accurate and full statistical information which may be used in planning for future development, is, apparently, but little understood or felt by many public officials.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

R. H. BROWN, SECRETARY AND FIELD AGENT, W. VA. HUMANE SOCIETY, MORGANTOWN, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

## LEGISLATION.

There has been no new legislation in the State since my last report, due largely to the lack of enthusiasm among the charitable people of the State. I feel that the Legislature would aid and support any charitable work if the people would take it up and push it along.

## NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

As stated in report on Out-door Relief, several of the larger cities have appropriated quite large sums of money to aid the poor and needy within their corporate limits. The State has done nothing other than to increase the appropriations of the various institutions of the State. This has been a great help and more and better work is being done now than ever before.

## NEEDS.

There should be more and better facilities at hand to battle with the "White Plague," or Tuberculosis. Living as we do in a

country where the climate is susceptible to very sudden changes and where those who are affected with this terrible malady are permitted to associate with their own families and with the public at large and are often taken into the same wards of our hospitals where other sick persons are being treated, with no precautions being taken to stop the spread of the disease, there should be some law or some way devised by which all persons suffering with Tuberculosis could be treated in a hospital or sanitarium. Our physicians in this State, as in several others, are not careful enough in the treatment of this disease.

#### REMARKS.

The West Virginia Humane Society, working in conjunction with the charitable people of the State, have been doing a large part of the work that has been done in this State. The Society has a large number of agents throughout the State and the people look to them for assistance, which is always given as far as practicable.

#### WISCONSIN.

H. GROTOPHORST, MEMBER STATE BOARD OF CONTROL, BARABOO,  
STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

#### LEGISLATION.

The principal new legislation in connection with the Reformatory, Charitable and Penal institutions since our last report is:

First — The placing of the positions of employees of the various institutions of the state under our new civil service law, as enacted in Chapter 363, Laws of 1905. This bill provides for the appointment of employees on merit as determined by examination.

Second — Change in the age of commitment to the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys from the ages of 10 to 18, to the ages of 8 to 16.

#### NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

Provision of \$90,000 was made by the last legislature for the erection of a Tuberculosis Sanatorium. The site for this Sanatorium has already been selected, and the plans are well under way.



A new dining hall, with a capacity of 550, at a cost of \$52,000, has been added to the State Hospital for the Insane. An electric lighting plant has been built and electric lights installed in this institution during the past winter.

At the State Prison provision has been made for a new cell house and the specifications are now being made.

Another cottage for girls has been added to the Home for the Feeble-Minded, increasing its capacity by 100, making its total capacity about 800.

#### NEEDS.

The immediate needs of our State Charitable, Reformatory and Penal institutions are:

First: A separate building at one of our State Hospitals for the Insane for the epileptic insane. An appropriation for this was requested from the last legislature, but not granted.

Second: Increased capacity at the Home for Feeble-Minded at Chippewa Falls, and the State Reformatory at Green Bay. At present both institutions are overcrowded and unable to receive many persons who would be committed thereto was the room available.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.

### NEW BRUNSWICK.

REV. THOS. HUNTER BOYD, WAWEIG, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY  
FOR THE PROVINCE.

#### LEGISLATION.

After much public discussion, a bill has been introduced this session in the Legislative Assembly for dealing with Truancy, and Compulsory Education.

#### NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

The 'Social Wing' of the Salvation Army acquired larger premises in St. John, and has rendered very great assistance to the destitute, and to immigrants during the past winter.

## NEEDS.

We still need a Children's Protection Act.

The women of the Province have made an urgent plea for the appointment of a matron at the St. John's jail.

The feeling is growing, that at any rate in our larger centers there is a desirability for separate education of 'Exceptional' or 'Backward' children.

## ONTARIO.

DR. A. M. ROSEBRUGH, TORONTO, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY OF  
THE PROVINCE.

## LEGISLATION.

There has been no new legislation in Ontario respecting Charities and Correction since last report.

## NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

During the year a cottage Institution for epileptics has been opened with accommodation for 35 men and 35 women, on good farm land containing 100 acres, near the town of Woodstock on the main line of the Grand Trunk Railroad between Niagara Falls and London.

The Ontario Society for the Reformation of Inebriates which was organized over a year ago commenced active operations on the first of January of this year and with encouraging results. The plan of working of this Society are unique. The probation system is combined with medical treatment. According to the nature of the case the treatment is conducted either in the form of home treatment or the inebriate is placed for from one to three weeks in hospital under the care of the medical officer of the Society. There is also a Medical Consulting Committee.

## NEEDS.

Larger accommodation is required both in the Toronto Gaol and in the Central Prison. On account of overcrowding of these institutions proper classification of prisoners is impossible. For a number of years individual isolation of first offenders has been urged, but thus far without avail.

The adoption of the probation system has also been urged for a long time and we are hopeful that the question will be taken up very shortly by the new administration. We are also hopeful that the new Government will in the near future make adequate provision for the efficient treatment of indigent inebriates.

#### REMARKS.

The probation system as a substitute for the Reform School is being put to a crucial test in Ontario just now. The Provincial Reformatory for Boys at Penetanguishene was closed over twelve months ago and the Provincial Refuge for Girls has been closed during the last year. The inmates have been placed in families on probation and thus far there seem to be no valid reason for regretting the change.

The promoters of the proposed bill for the economic treatment of indigent inebriates have not thought the time opportune for urging the adoption of this measure. It has the endorsement of the medical profession not only in this Province but also of the entire Dominion. We trust before another twelve months have passed the provisions of the bill will be translated into legislative enactment.

#### REPUBLIC OF CUBA.

DR. JUAN B. VALDES, DEPARTMENT DE BENEFICENCIA HABANA,  
CUBA, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY FOR THE REPUBLIC.

The laws of Charity by which we are still governed, are in part the old Spanish "Law of Beneficencia" of 1875, and the order No. 271 of 1900, promulgated by the U. S. Military Government in Cuba during the Intervention, besides a number of rulings and regulations of the same origin, or dictated by the present government.

The character of the charitable institutions in Cuba is manifold; some are sustained by the State entirely, others are really municipal institutions, for which the State defrays all the expenses either on account of the towns being too poor, or unprovided for in their budgets and taxes, to take care of them, among these are hospitals, and Asylums for Children and for the aged poor.

Other institutions are of a quasi religious character, sus-

tained by the pious, and administrated by the Catholic clergy; among these we also have hospitals and asylums of various kinds.

Yet another class, which may be considered charitable, but really are kept up by a monthly quota of \$1.00 or \$1.50 of their members, providing them with instruction, recreation, and in case of sickness with medical assistance either in their homes or their "Sanatorias," are model institutions in their way.

Besides these there are a few institutions of a private and non-religious character which are supported by private donations entirely, or by those and the interest of legacies and other gifts.

The State provides for 29 hospitals, in which were cared for during the period from July 1st, 1903, to June 30th, 1904, 44,710 patients, with a monthly average of 3,717. The total number of deaths occurring in these hospitals from all causes was 2,662, with a monthly average of 225, or  $37\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and during the period from July 1, 1904, to June 30th, 1905, we had 49,291 patients, with an average of 4,108, a total of 2,444 deaths (average, 206) or 32.35 per cent. These data are reproduced from a statistical report which I compiled for the Department of Charities of the Republic.

On the first of January, 1906, there were in the hospitals of Cuba about 4,000 sick persons.

The insane are cared for in a separate institution, which contained on the first of January of this year 1,683 inmates. But before they can be admitted to this special hospital, they are placed under observation for from 10 to 30 days, and if found demented by the attending physician or physicians, an order of the court is issued, authorizing their being received by the General Hospital for the Insane.

Cases of tuberculosis are admitted to the public hospitals in all stages of the disease, for most of them there are special and isolated wards for their reception. The diet allowance, however, which at present is only 20 cents, the same as for other patients, should be increased to 35 or 50 cents, as I advocated two years ago before the League against Tuberculosis and before the Department of Charities.

There is also in Havana a special Dispensary for tuberculosis, governed by the Department of Public Health, and another operated by the League mentioned above.

We have in our Republic seven asylums for the aged of

both sexes, none of which is sustained by either the State or Municipalities, but in part by private contributions, and in part by a per capita charge of \$7.50 for the inmates sent by public corporations. Some of them have also resources of their own from bequests or endowments.

There is much done for children, but they are not cared for in an organized way. There are asylums for each sex, and some where both sexes are admitted. The State sustained two Industrial Schools until lately, when they were closed, the inmates being cared for in a private asylum, the Casa de Beneficiencia under contract with the State. A Correctional School for Boys, and another for Girls, are both under state control, the first mentioned has 250 to 300 inmates, the latter has about 125.

The Department of Charities also has a sub-office for the placing of children in families, which at present cares for 400 children, who either had been abandoned or came from the suppressed Industrial Schools.

In regard to the Criminal Class, and the other data which you ask, I have to state that it has been impossible for me to obtain them this year, but I hope that if the institutions a propo-  
posito shall help me, I shall be able to bring a complete record to the next conference.

About our future and present needs, I may say that the most important question is a good law of Charities in conformity with our constitution and our mode of living, and the organization of a "Society of Charities" to which the impulse was given in 1902 by Mr. Edward T. Devine, and of which I have worked out the statutes, awaiting only a favorable opportunity to establish the same with the co-operation of people who are interested in the well being of their less fortunate fellowmen.

#### OUTDOOR RELIEF.

The following is the information collected on this subject:

ARKANSAS. — In Arkansas the county is the unit for the care of the poor. The county judge has charge. The County Court may establish a County Poor Farm and place all the poor there under some trustworthy person, or if county has no farm the Court may let poor persons out to private families, paying them for their trouble. Law requires no reports, hence impossible to secure statistics.



CONNECTICUT. — About 4,000 persons were regular and about 7,000 occasional recipients of public outdoor relief during the year. The amount is decreasing somewhat through improved methods employed in some of the larger towns.

DELAWARE. — New Castle County reports tendency on the increase. Notwithstanding the mild winter the amount spent was only \$301.25 less than in 1905.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. — Has no public outdoor relief.

GEORGIA. — In Atlanta the amount is about stationary; no statistics about other places.

INDIANA. — Public outdoor relief in Indiana is in the hands of the township trustees, who are ex-officio overseers of the poor. There are 1,016 such officials. In 1905 they gave \$249,884.68 to the poor, 45,331 persons sharing in the relief — 21,587 males and 23,744 females. Complete statistics are published in the Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correction for March, 1906, together with a history of outdoor relief in Indiana in the past ten years. State supervision of the work of the township overseers of the poor and an excellent law which embodies charity organization principles, have effected an average annual decrease of 29,865 in the number of persons aided and \$337,192.09 in the expenditures, since 1895.

KENTUCKY. — In Louisville this relief consists only of coal during severe weather, and free transportation to needy persons sent to their families or to find work. On the decline for several years in cities where organized charities exist.

LOUISIANA. — Decreasing, amount for 1905 \$4,644.00. (No statement as to the territory covered by this amount, probably New Orleans.)

MARYLAND. — The only public relief in most counties is given in the shape of pensions. This is not general.

MASSACHUSETTS. — The approximate average number relieved in 1905 was 20,419. Total expense, \$975,938. Average weekly 1905 was 20,419. Total expense, \$975,938. Average weekly cost of each person \* relieved \$0.91.8. Cost of relief per capita of inhabitants of Massachusetts, \$0.347. These figures do not include the cost of administration nor the cost of vagrancy, the latter was \$26,734 for an estimated number of 117,515 cases.

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\* This should probably read *family* instead of *person*. — Ed.

The cost of relief was \$67,822.00 more than for 1904, but per capita of inhabitants it was 1.2 cents less. The cost of vagrancy was \$865.00 more than for 1904, but the estimated number of cases was nearly 20,000 less. The total pauper expense of Massachusetts, including care of the pauper insane, was \$3,098,035.

MICHIGAN.—There does not appear to be any material increase. The Superintendents of the Poor report to the Secretary of State abstracts not yet compiled.

MINNESOTA.—In 1905, \$131,000, (estimate). (Exact figures were had for 43 counties.) Total public expenditure for the poor, \$400,000 (est.). This amount includes the former, and expenses of almshouses, boarding and nursing paupers, transportation, medical attendance and medicine, burials, per diem of county commissioners while serving the poor, and miscellaneous expenses. While the population has been increasing the outdoor relief has remained stationary. Twenty-four counties have the town system. Their expenditure is less than in the other counties, as a rule, but they do the poorest work. They save money by not taking care of the poor at all.

MISSOURI.—No public outdoor relief has been given for many years in St. Louis, and but little in Kansas City.

NEBRASKA.—In Douglas County 2,208 persons received outdoor relief and about one thousand in other counties.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The cost of outdoor relief for 1905 was \$242,363.56, an increase since 1901 of \$71,469.94, or nearly 42 per cent.

NEW JERSEY.—Outdoor relief is somewhat decreasing. An interesting example of reduction of expenditure which had largely been a hurtful waste comes from the city of Paterson. During the ten years from 1895 to 1905 the average annual expenditure was \$19,444.01. It had long been known that there were many people receiving assistance from the city who were not in need. Through the investigation and reports of the Charity Organization Society, the Aldermanic Committee of Charities and Correction decided in June, 1905, to cut off all relief for one month, and to limit it for a time to \$200 a month. The result is shown in the following table:

	Cash.	Burials.	Coal.
1904-'05 .....	\$21,238 50	\$1,150 00	\$835 20
1905-'06 ,.....	4,946 50	690 00	484 80
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Reduction .....	\$16,292 00	\$460 00	\$350 40
<hr/>			
Total amount saved.....	\$17,102 40		

Before the effort for reform the Outdoor Relief in Paterson was much greater in amount than it was in many much more populous cities. It is now somewhat about the average of cities where there is a vigorous Charity Organization Society which ensures that no really needy person is unrelieved.

MARYLAND. — During the year ending Sept. 30, 1904, public outdoor relief was granted to 168,183 persons at a cost of \$821,-394.38, denoting an increase over the previous year.

NORTH CAROLINA. — Outdoor relief to 3,703 cost \$80,644.22; indoor relief to 1,293 cost \$69,629.24; total 4,996, \$150,273.46.

OHIO. — By the Infirmary Directors 13,733 persons at a cost of \$230,401.03; by Township Trustees 43,070 persons, \$315,-846.70; total, 56,803 persons, \$546,247.73. By order of Judges of Probate Courts 1,059 blind persons received relief to the amount of \$211.009.

OREGON. — The average number of families in Multnomah County (Portland) receiving outdoor relief is 24. In other counties they are allowed monthly payments (averaging \$8) for those having homes, or provided for by private contract for those having no homes. This applies to those counties having no almshouses.

RHODE ISLAND. — Ten thousand three hundred and forty-seven persons are reported having received outdoor relief, expenditure \$38,550.00.

WASHINGTON. — Except in counties containing large cities very little outdoor relief is given. The statistics received were not accurate enough to be of any value.

WEST VIRGINIA. — Public outdoor relief is increasing in this State.

WISCONSIN. — Judging from the movement of population in poor houses we can report a small decrease.

ONTARIO. — There is very little outdoor relief given in Ontario, outside of Toronto. The latter city distributes about 5 cents per capita of the entire population, viz., \$15,000, the population being about 300,000. It is not increasing. The per capita amount is decreasing. No relief is given until the family is visited, and relief recommended by a district visitor.

### STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES.

From the states and provinces following come reports of State Conferences. Many of these indicate results in influencing and guiding public opinion leading to improvements in law and practice. By order of the Executive Committee, the General Secretary of the National Conference attends as many of the State Conferences as possible. During the year he attended those of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New York and New Jersey.

COLORADO — The result of our State Conference held in January, 1906, (the first since 1902), was the appointment of a legislative committee, Lieut. Governor, Fred W. Parks, Chairman, with a view of drafting bills to be presented to the next General Assembly; this committee will report progress at our State Conference to be held on November 18th, in Denver, just prior to the convening of the Legislature.

During the Conference many needs and demands for the improvement of conditions in our state institutions, outdoor relief and the charity work of the state generally were reviewed and undoubtedly great good will be the outcome.

DELAWARE — We expect to hold a State Conference next fall. Meetings having a similar purpose, are frequently held under the auspices of the Philanthropy Committee of the Wilmington New Century Club.

ILLINOIS — An annual meeting is held usually in November. The President for 1906 is E. P. Bicknell, 79 Dearborn St., Chicago. The secretaryship is at present vacant.

INDIANA — The fifteenth annual session will convene in Muncie, October, 1906. Secretary J. Frank Mann, Muncie.

IOWA. A State Conference meets annually. C. W. Wassam, Secretary, Iowa City. Date of next Conference not fixed. There is also a quarterly conference of officers and superintendents of State Institutes, which meets under the direction of the State Board of Control.

KANSAS — The Conference will be held at Topeka, December, 1906. Secretary, H. W. Charles, Topeka.

KENTUCKY — The Conference has held three sessions within the year. The president has devoted much time and effort to secure advanced legislation. Several important measures have been successful.

The influence of the Conference has been directed to the need of Organized Charity. One new society at Owensboro, has been established this year.

MARYLAND. — Has had State Conference in the past. None arranged for this year.

MASSACHUSETTS. — The State Conference of Charities held a meeting in Boston last November. Its discussion of juvenile courts and of medical inspection in the public schools were important items in the campaign for these two important measures. The secretary of the conference was last year, and still is, David F. Tilley, 60 Devonshire Street, Boston.

MICHIGAN. — The 24th Annual Session was held at Allegan, December 5-7, 1905. The 25th Session will be held at Kalamazoo first week in December, 1906. Exact date not yet fixed.

MINNESOTA — The next conference will be held at Red Wing, in November, 1906. Secretary, E. D. Solenberger, Court House, Minneapolis.

MISSOURI — A State Confernece of Charities and Correction meets annually. The next meeting will be in Jefferson City in the early part of January, 1907. Secretary, James L. Dawson, St. Louis.

NEBRASKA — The State Conference of Charities and Correction will hold its next meeting October 9, 1906, at Norfolk. Secretary, John Davis, Lincoln.

NEW HAMPSHIRE — The State Conference of Charities and Correction was organized in Concord by the State Board of Charities in February, 1899. It meets in Concord biennially during the session of the legislature and upon alternate years in different towns and cities throughout the State. The next meeting will be held in Franklin, April 17, 1906. Secretary, Miss Caroline E. Evans, Concord.



**NEW JERSEY** — The State Conference of Charities meets annually. For 1907 the President is Hugh F. Fox, Plainfield. Secretary, Mrs. F. C. Jacobson, 9 Broad St., Newark. Local conferences are also held in Newark and the Oranges.

**NEW YORK** — The thirty-fifth annual convention of the County Superintendents of the Poor, was held at Lake Placid, June 20, 21 and 22, 1905. President Kirkpatrick was re-elected. The next meeting will be held at Lakewood, Chautauqua County, June 28, 29 and 30, 1906. The Secretary and Treasurer is J. W. Ives of Wyoming County.

The seventh State Conference of Charities and Correction will meet at Rochester, November 13-15, 1906. President William Mabon, M. D. Secretary, Wm. Bradford Buck. The Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

**OHIO** — The fifteenth annual State Conference of Charities and Correction was held at Tiffin, November 21-24, 1905. Hereafter these Conferences will be under the direct supervision of the Board of State Charities. An act was passed by the Legislature of 1906 authorizing this Board to hold conferences of officials connected with public charitable and correctional institutions and that all persons invited to such conferences shall be entitled to actual expenses payable from the funds of the institutions which they represent. This new law will create a greater interest in and attendance at the State Conference, and permits the Board of State Charities to hold county conferences where local conditions warrant such meetings. The next State Conference will be held at Marietta in October, 1906. Secretary, H. H. Shirer, State House, Columbus.

**OREGON** — A State Conference of Charities and Correction meets annually, usually in Portland. Secretary, Mrs. M. R. Trumbull, 305 Jefferson St., Portland.

**VIRGINIA**. — We have a well organized State Conference, which will meet this year in Petersburg, in May. This association, though not a large one, has already accomplished much in directing attention to the needs of the delinquent and defective classes. President, Rev. J. M. Pilcher, D. D., Petersburg. Secretary, George B. Davis, Richmond.

WISCONSIN. — Association of Trustees and Superintendents of County Asylums for the Insane of Wisconsin meets annually. Secretary, J. J. Reiser, Wausau, Wis.

ONTARIO — The Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction is to a large extent a provincial organization. Its meetings have never, as yet been held outside the Province of Ontario. The secretary is Lee Williams, Toronto Children's Aid Society, 229 Simcoe St., Toronto. The President is Dr. R. W. Bruce Smith, Government Inspector of Hospitals and County Gaols.

CUBA — We have since 1902, annual conferences; the first one was celebrated in Havana, the second in Santa Clara, the third in Mantanzas and the fourth in Camaguey. The fifth will be celebrated on the 14th to 16th of May, 1906, in Santiago de Cuba. Dr. Juan B. Valdés, Secretary.



[illegible]

## NOTES ON STATISTICS OF ADULT DELINQUENTS.

• All figures so marked are estimated.

Arkansas — † Legislature of 1906 established a reformatory for young men and women which is now building.

Delaware — † Crittenden Home, 9 women, 6 girls. ‡ New Castle County only.

District of Columbia — † No district prison, convicts are kept under contract at Moundville, W. Va.

Georgia — † Figures are probably of all prisoners for year.  
Indiana — † The daily average attendance of the four State Penal Institutions of Indiana for 1905 was 2,781.87. This was 783.02, or about 4% greater than for 1890, since which year the population of the state has increased 30%.

Maine — † A few of the convicts in state prison and county jails are minors.

Massachusetts — † Including 2,305 serving sentence in jails.

† The number serving sentence at State Farm.

Michigan — \* In Detroit House of Correction.

Nebraska — †Industrial Home for Women.

New Hampshire — † With jails. ‡ Including workhouses.

New Jersey — † State statistics are accurate. County figures incomplete.

New York — † County penitentiaries. ‡ Of these 650 are in State Reformatories and 1,577 in Private Institutions.

North Carolina — † Convict camps. Total convict population divided between white and colored is white 333, colored 1,201; the proportion of colored in state prison is 74.3%; in camps 82.5%.

Oregon — † Partial statistics.

Pennsylvania — † All statistics are for September, 1904.

**Rhode Island — † In Rescue Mission and Sophia Little Home.**

Texas — There is a prison farm for consumptive convicts of which the state is particularly proud.

Virginia — † Includes convicts in penitentiary (white 299 m., 7 f. Colored 1,071 m., 58 f.); those at the state farm (white 53 m., col. 137 m.) and those on public works (col. 80 m.)

Washington — † 29 (out of 36) counties reporting, few about 10) in the others.

Ontario — † In County Houses of Industry.

Ontario — in County Arrangements of Industries.





NOTES ON JUVENILE INSUBORDINATES.

Illinois — † Some private institutions receiving both dependent and delinquent children had their entire population classified in last year's report, as delinquent, although the delinquents were a small proportion of the total. We now classify all as dependent when the classes are not separable.

Indiana — † In addition there are 13 boys and 1 girl serving jail sentence.

Maine — † There are also a few juveniles in state prison.

Massachusetts — † To this number should be added juvenile insubordinates placed out in homes by State Reform School, State Board of Charity and Boston Institutions Trustees as follows: Males 984, females 623 — total 1,607. Of these board is paid for males 300, females 209 — total 509; and free homes were

found for males 684, females 414 — total 1,098. Many other cities and towns board out and place in families the same class.

Oregon — † In institutions receiving state aid.

Ontario — † Population of provincial reformatory for girls reduced during the year from 60 to 4. Girls were placed in situations. Provincial reformatory for boys now closed. Boys all placed in situations.

Pennsylvania — † Institutions are private corporations almost wholly supported by the state.

Wisconsin — † Boys committed between ages of 8 and 16, until 21. Girls committed between ages of 8 and 18 until 21.



Rhode Island †	1413	327	750	141	199	349	314	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	300	450	750	1	40	41	500	300	.....	75	100
Utah	604	0	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175
Vermont	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTES ON DESTITUATES (ADULTS).

Arkansas — † Home for Confederate Veterans supported by state.  
 ‡ County Court may establish Poor Farm or let poor out to private persons. No reports are required.

Delaware — † New Castle County only. ‡ At the last Board meeting of the New Castle Hospital (almshouse) serious consideration was given to require all able bodied inmates to work. Decision will be reached next meeting.

Illinois — † Soldiers' and sailors' wives to the number of, males, 1,709; females, 73 — total 1,782 not included.  
 Maryland — † This includes 227 defectives who should be in other institutions.

Massachusetts — † Of this number 1,167 are in the State Hospital (almshouse) and State Farm (pauper inmates). Both pauper inmates and sentenced misdemeanants are at State Farm.  
 ‡ The estimate is for Boston City Hospital only. ¶ Some of these are partly supported by state.

Minnesota — † This includes 216 young women in Rescue Homes, etc. ‡ Hospitals are the only private charitable institutions receiving any public support. There are about 6 such.

Michigan — \* No data available.  
 Nebraska — † Orthopedic Hospital at Lincoln.  
 New Hampshire — † Also males 116, females 122 — total 238 in New Soldiers' Home.

New Jersey — † Statistics are incomplete.  
 New York — † Also males 2,109, females 125 — total 2,234 in the State Soldiers' Home. ‡ Of these males 290, females 483 — total 1,333 are in institutions receiving partial public support.

¶ Includes males 4,184; females 4,236 — total 8,419 in institutions receiving partial public support.

North Carolina — † Males 196 in Confederate Veterans' Home not included.

North Dakota — \* Estimated (seven almshouses in state, one failed to report).

Oregon — † Few of the counties have public hospitals, their poor patients are cared for on contract in private hospitals. Similar methods prevail in counties having no almshouses.

Rhode Island — † Of these males 219, females 216 — total 435 are in the State Almshouse. Some towns board their poor in State Almshouse at a rate not to exceed \$3 per week.

Utah — The sick and injured poor are provided for by church organization. ¶ Blind and mutes are provided by the Woman's Relief Society. The Jewish ladies and the Catholic church take active part in providing for the sick and injured poor.

Vermont — † There are 99 inmates of the State Soldiers' Home Washington — † Reports from 23 counties, 7 report no almshouse. 303 of the number reported are in 4 almshouses. All important counties reported.

West Virginia — † The State owns 3 hospitals known as Miners' Hospitals, in the 3 most important coal fields, state paying all expenses. These are well managed and popular.

Pennsylvania — † Of the number in almshouses 5,354 reported as being insane or feeble minded. 221 blind. 84 deaf and dumb. Inmates of State Soldiers' Home, 509, are not included.

Ontario — † In "Refuges."

STATISTICS OF INSTITUTION INMATES.  
DESTITUTES (JUVENILE.)

States.	In Public Institutions for Juveniles.			Private Inst. with Public Support in Whole or Part.			Private Charitable Institutions.			In Almshouses, Etc.			Children Placed Out During Year.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
California	123	58	181												
Colorado			*670			*430						*100			*375
Connecticut															
Delaware															
District of Columbia	348	135	483	60	63	123	351	46	297	1	2	3	247	315	562
Georgia				113	44	157	437	526	963						
Illinois	†176	122	298	2,051	2,141	15,092	423	323	745	72	94	166			
Indiana	786	604	1,240	678	813	991	423	323	745	21	11	32			700
Iowa			477						1,066						788
Kansas	131	49	†150												
Louisiana															
Maryland															144
Massachusetts															2,805
Michigan	*137	33	170	†		88	†765	510	1,275			152			†975
Minnesota	149	64	†213				655	601	†1,256	2	1	3			563
Missouri															
Nebraska	37	28	65			175	221	146	367			80			250
New Hampshire				193	142	885	408	409	812	23	13	41	903	631	†1,534
New Jersey †		9	20										73	82	130
New York	137	133	275	15,031	12,822	27,853	575	503	1,108						337
North Carolina		30		151	195	376	*1,568	*1,559	*3,067	†30	†25	†45	3,087	1,975	5,662
North Dakota															141
Ohio	1,750	1,188	2,938				*39	36	76						
Oregon				94	87	181	105	85	190						423

Pennsylvania	225	375	178	19,104	380	386	776	6	7	13	43	4	8	12
Rhode Island			600		500	1,500	2,000					75	900	275
Texas														
Utah														
Vermont														
Washington			8	15	16	14	80	25	42	70		45	70	115
Wisconsin														
New Brunswick	98	50	158											
Ontario	13	25	38											
			1,913											

NOTES ON JUVENILE DESTITUATES.

Illinois — † Soldiers' Orphans Home. ‡ About 30 institutions with an estimated population of 1,000 children did not report, and are not included. In some of these institutions some of the children belong to the delinquent class, where not separable all are included as dependents.

Kansas — † Soldiers' Orphans Home.

Massachusetts — † No public institutions for dependent children, all are boarded out except 88 in private institutions partially supported by public funds. The number boarded out (April 1, 1906) is given under the heading "placed out." Of these 523 are by cities and towns, and 2,283 by state.

Minnesota — † Add to this number 80 children in the State Hospital.

Michigan — \* In state public school.

† Have none such.

‡ Estimated.

pital for Deformed and Crippled Children. ‡ Add to this 235 Indian children in industrial schools and orphan asylums supported by white benevolence, about 80 being orphans; 90 half orphans, the remainder have good for nothing parents.

Nebraska — † Includes those restored to parents.

New Jersey — † Statistics are incomplete.

New York — † Children under two years old with their mothers. North Carolina — † Defectives or children too young to leave mothers.

North Dakota — The N. D. Ch. Home Society received 64 children last year for placing.

Washington — † Some of the private institutions receive small subsidies from counties.





[illegible]

## NOTES ON DEFECTIVES (ADULTS).

Delaware — † Wards in institutions in other states.  
District of Columbia — † Epileptics are enumerated with insane.  
Indiana — † This is the total number of epileptics in institutions,  
viz.: State Hospitals for Insane, the School for Feeble-minded  
and the county poor asylum, on August 31, 1905. Land has  
been purchased for the new Village for Epileptics, work on  
the buildings will begin this summer and a few inmates will  
be received in the fall by utilizing existing buildings.  
Iowa — Epileptics 227 in Hospital for Insane; 212 in Institution for  
Feeble Minded.  
Kansas — † These are in the State Hospital for Epileptics.  
Louisiana — † Epileptics as far as cared for are with the insane.  
Maryland — † No provision for epileptics except with the insane  
and one small private institution.  
Massachusetts — † Boarded out in families under supervision of  
the State Board of Lunacy. † This includes 358 epileptic in-  
sane. † Of these 621 are in the State Institution for Epi-  
leptics and 172 in the Institution for Feeble Minded.



New York .....	748	1,110	1,528	846	659	1,505	151	112	1233	79	48	127	239	167	376	805	769	11,664	56	40	96
North Carolina .....	57	38	95			405	143	150	238							140	124	264			
North Dakota .....																					
Ohio .....	747	577	1,324	310	223	543	163	112	275				97	67	164	279	228	507	36	28	64
Oregon .....	25	15	140	5	3	8	20	15	35				1		1	35	36	71	8	2	5
Pennsylvania .....	1,154	862	2,016				155	154	309	60	60	120			221	468	391	859			84
Rhode Island .....																					
Texas .....	20	30	150	13	13	26							1	1	2	37	26	63			
Utah .....							*100	*150	*250							*200	*300	*500			
Vermont .....							8	10	18							56	34	90			
Virginia .....			116						110									120			
Washington .....	20	11	31				31	41	73							81	77	153			
West Virginia .....																					
Wisconsin .....	208	1140	343	23	31	54	33	23	56										97	73	170
Ontario .....	373	313	686				53	36	89	31			31			111	79	190			
	372	370	742				52	55	107							147	141	288			

NOTES ON DEFECTIVES.

Colorado — † Deaf mutes with blind in one institution.  
 Delaware — † Wards in other states, no institution in Delaware.  
 Indiana — † Including epileptics, see note on Epileptics.  
 Iowa — \* Including Epileptics (see Epileptics).  
 Kentucky — † Feeble minded only. Idiots are supported by state in their own homes or in almshouses.  
 Maine — † No State Institution for Feeble Minded or Blind; those enumerated are supported by the state in institutions outside the state.  
 Massachusetts — † There are also 62 feeble minded in private institutions. ‡ Including 106 blind persons receiving instruction in their homes. ¶ Estimated number in state and private schools.  
 Michigan — \* Including epileptics.  
 Minnesota — † The idiots in almshouses are senile and belong there. ‡ The blind in almshouses are senile and belong there.  
 Missouri — † See epileptics (one institution).  
 New Hampshire — † Supported in institutions in other states.  
 New York — † Of these 145 are in private schools with state support. ‡ New York has no state school for deaf. The statistics represent pupils in private institutions supported largely by public funds.  
 North Dakota — \* Including Epileptics (see Epileptics).  
 Oregon — † In hospitals for insane figures estimated.  
 Rhode Island — † In state almshouse number estimated.  
 Vermont — † Supported in institutions outside state. Annual appropriation for purpose \$20,000.00.  
 West Virginia — † Including epileptics.

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Others to be appointed by the Executive Committee.

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- |  |  |
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| Miss Harriet Fulmer, 79 Dearborn St.,<br>Chicago.                | Rev. S. P. Morris, 408 City Hall, Omaha.                   |
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## The Insane and Epileptic.

- |   |   |
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| Dr. C. E. Edenharter, Central Hospital<br>for Insane, Indianapolis. | Dr. J. L. Green, Supt. Insane Hosp.,<br>Asylum, Neb.            |

The Insane and Epileptic — Concluded.

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|--|--|
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| Gustav Kuesterman, 828 Cherry St.,<br>Green Bay, Wis.    | Dr. Bruce Smith, Parliament Bldgs.,<br>Toronto.        |
| Dr. O. R. Long, Hospital for Insane,<br>Ionia, Mich.     | Dr. W. P. Spratling, Sonyea, N. Y.                     |
| Dr. M. L. Perry, Epileptic Hospital,<br>Parsons, Kansas. | Dr. H. A. Tomlinson, St. Peter, Minn.                  |

Defectives.

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| J. W. Jones, Supt. Deaf & Dumb Ins-<br>titution, Columbus, Ohio. | Dr. A. W. Wilmarth, Chippewa Falls,<br>Wis.           |

Statistics.

- |   |   |
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- |  |  |
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| Sherman C. Kingsley, 51 La Salle St.,<br>Chicago.                  |  |

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- |   |   |
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| A. D. Bemser, Lincoln, Neb.                         | Fred G. Pettigrove, State House, Bos-<br>ton.             |
| N. F. Boucher, Bismarck, N. D.                      | Richard Sylvester, 1223 Roanoke St.,<br>Washington, D. C. |
| Rev. Harris R. Cooley, 73 Bolton St.,<br>Cleveland. | John L. Whitman, Cook Co. Jail, Chi-<br>cago.             |
| Charles A. DeCurcy, Lawrence, Mass.                 | Frederick H. Wines, Scranton, Pa.                         |
| Wm. M. Johnston, Allegheny, Pa.                     | H. A. Wolfer, Stillwater, Minn.                           |
| Hon. Emlin McClain, Des Moines, Iowa.               |   |